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ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Will the Constitution Change?

Dr. McBain Makes Issue Clear

Senator Vandenberg Defends

Glass, Warrior, Gets Honors

Lippmann Finds Youth Balked

Kidnaping Again Does Not Pay

DEAN HOWARD LEE McBAIN of Columbia Law School sheds light on the New Deal and the Constitution for the Canadian-American conference. He says that from the inception of the New Deal students of constitutional law have known that its policies could succeed only with far-reaching changes in the federal system of government. If New Deal's economic planning and control were to go forward, the Supreme Court would have to give interpretations of the Constitution that twisted its terms in the name of emergency and overthrew many previous decisions. This the Supreme Court has refused to do. Hence the President's suggestion, seized on as a slogan by others. They cry that the Constitution must be amended.

¶ Dr. McBain is grateful that the present federal system was saved from destruction by a process of indirection. Laymen would find that method of change hopelessly confusing. The system may now be changed only by orderly amending of the Constitution. Even thus it will be difficult for the voters to grasp all that is involved. Dean McBain states the issue in round terms. "Is any general economic planning and control by the Federal Government essential to the national good?" "Is a relatively free capitalism incapable of supplying a sufficiency of the good things of life?" If the answer is twice affirmative, then an amendment is needed. The Dean must be thanked for bringing the layman light.

¶ The American people have not hesitated to vote changes into the Constitution when they felt such were necessary to the national well-being. But, as Dean McBain points out, the present question is one of extraordinary importance. It is not to be treated lightly or flippantly. Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan in a nationwide broadcast resents the President's implication that the Constitution is a "horse and buggy antiquity." It is the basic law under which Americans "have builded a larger relative happiness than any other nation in history." And that is just another way of saying: Go thoughtfully; go slow.

¶ The example of Senator Carter Glass shows that there is still honor for the courageous fighter who dares to oppose sweeping new tides. Senator Glass, frequently out of key with his party on the New Deal and often heading the attack on the Roosevelt proposals, has usually been voted down and has appeared a lonely figure in Washington. But suddenly four colleges—Tufts, Wesleyan, Princeton and Yale—call him to receive distinguished degrees. They honor him for his independent thinking and his self-sacrificing backing of his faith. It is lone eagles like Senator Glass who sometimes halt nations, save them from follies.

¶ Walter Lippmann, as Phi Beta Kappa orator at Harvard, attacks governmental leaders for not declaring "a positive and coherent conception of the function of the state." In the confusion young men can lay hold on no noble tradition to engage their enthusiasm. They see a glut of food and hunger, homeless men and unoccupied houses, stagnant money and desperate debtofs. They ask what to do and are told to sit still and wait. This is frustration that drives youth to Communism, Fascism or anything else that is emphatic. Youth must be told that civilization is in peril, but can be saved. Youth can save it. But youth must definitely be taught, encouraged and inspired.

¶ With the Eccles banking bill and other major matters still awaiting action, Congress shows that it does not doubt its capacity for more. Progressives in four political parties band together to force action on the President's broad program of social taxation at the present session. Twenty-two Senators sign a round robin urging action and asserting their willingness to remain in session until the task is accomplished. Heavy taxes for the wealthy is no new slogan with this group. They have many methods, but one aim. And their motto is, "Do it now."

¶ Harmon M. Waley and his wife present another object lesson to the crime world when brought to bar for kidnaping at Tacoma, Wash. These confessed abductors of little George Weyerhaeuser plead guilty and the man is sentenced to 45 years. The woman's case is held for further inquiry. The sentence is under the Lindbergh law, hastily put in the Federal statutes after the famous outrage which started the cycle of abductions for ransom. But what a pitiful record, from the criminal's standpoint, is afforded now. The country daily becomes safer from this crime. Criminals recognize the situation—Kidnaping is seen at last as a thoroughly dangerous, uncertain and altogether foolhardy road to riches.

Alaska Revels In 24-Hour Day

By the Associated Press

Fairbanks, Alaska, June 22

TODAY is the longest day of the year—and it's 24 hours long at Fairbanks.

It's the occasion of the annual "Midnight Sun" celebration, and residents here frolic and revel in the long daylight. The sun "sank" last night, but only barely to the horizon before starting to climb again in the sky.

A baseball game was played, starting at midnight, which many attended.

Others took automobile rides to near-by summits to view the sun near the horizon, and two 10-passenger airplanes made flights over Cleary Summit. Many went swimming at Harding Lake.

Visitors had their pictures taken reading a newspaper at midnight.

Inventors Told Of New Deal by The Patent Office

Activities Are Speeded Up as the Department Passes 2,000,000th Mark

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 22—The New Deal for American inventors, in terms of a more efficient patent office to give them protection for their ingenuity, continues to gain ground in the face of what appears to be a renewed wave of mechanical vigor in the United States.

Patent office officials estimate incoming patent applications now at the rate of 64,000 a year—a substantial gain over last year and the year before and the first reversal in a downward trend since 1931.

At the same time the days when an inventor had to wait as much as two years to find out whether his patent was valid or not appear definitely at an end. Several divisions are less than a month behind in their work. Most are within the three-month period.

Number 2,000,000

A prominent feature of the past patent year has been the issuing of U. S. Patent No. 2,000,000, which went to Joseph V. Ledwinka of Philadelphia on April 30, 1935, for an improvement for pneumatic tires for railroad cars.

A less encouraging trend of the times, so far as the inventors are concerned, is the apparent tendency of the Supreme Court in patent case decisions towards greater strictness. A recent analysis of this trend by John Dickinson, assistant secretary of commerce, noted both an increase in the number of such cases and preponderating majority of decisions adverse to the patent applicant. He interpreted it as signifying a tendency on the part of the court to put the public and consumer interest first when there was any doubt as to the patentability of the device or process and as an expression of a growing anti-monopolistic sentiment.

The New Deal in the patent of-

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U. S. Industry Nets Greatest Gain Since '30

Returning Prosperity Indicated by Federal Reserve Report

Big Bank Reserves

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 22—"National income" of the United States—held by most economists to be as good a test as any of national recovery—was this spring larger than at any time since 1931.

The Federal Reserve Board today reports in its June bulletin that the increase is chiefly traceable to industrial activity, significantly adding:

"Profits of larger industrial concerns during the first quarter of 1935 exceeded those of any other similar period since 1930."

Meantime, as the reverse side of the picture, prices everywhere were on the rise, from the housewife's market basket to the abstractions of wholesale statistics in, say, gold-standard France or Switzerland.

Excess Bank Reserves

To bring the picture home, the Department of Agriculture today announces that while the total supply of food available on the first day of summer is greater than consumption of last year or the year before, the supply of meat is about one fourth smaller. Therefore housewives are urged to turn their menus away from meats toward substitutes—vegetables and cereals—which at this season in any event are likely to appear more abundantly on the well-ordered table.

And in the banks—remaining crucial index of the national economy—excess reserves reached a new high level of some $2,500,000,000. The figure was $475,000,000 in June, 1933. But this is not entirely an encouraging statistic: the money should not be piled up in the banks, but out working through the economic sinews of the country. Although other recovery figures are unmistakable, the bank-reserve accumulation indicates a lag during which prospective borrowers are using their own excess funds.

Production and Prices Rise

The Federal Reserve's comprehensive picture revealed:

Industrial production for the first four months of 1935 7 per cent above a year ago.

Automobile production of 1,950,000 cars in May alone compared with 700,000 in the same month in 1933 and 1932, and a high of 2,700,000 in 1929.

Generally rising wholesale prices, greatest in livestock and meats.

Larger volume of production, particularly in durable goods.

Increasing exports, except in agricultural products.

Rising building contracts, attributable to increasing demand for housing and easier mortgage money.

Greatest industrial profits since 1930, except in railroads and other utilities.

Substantial increase in capital issues of corporations for refunding.

Soaring Commodity Prices Press Upward as Dollar Drops

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 19—Prices are going up, up, up.

Purchasing power of the dollar is going down, down, down.

Following the professed determination of the Roosevelt Administration to boost prices, backed up by partial credit inflation and strengthened by a slowly reviving business, wholesale prices have now climbed way up the ladder again from the depression low, to which they sank in February, 1933.

While this recovery of prices has been fostered by the New Deal in the United States, foreign countries have adopted entirely different policies, a comparison of which illustrates the difficulties of international exchange and currency stabilization at the present time.

France Clung to Gold

Instead of boosting prices, as the New Deal in America has done, France has clung to gold, and prices have been declining rapidly.

On the other hand, the United Kingdom has detached its currency from gold, and under a "managed" system has kept internal prices practically where they were, after it first cut away the gold anchor in 1931.

Thus, while prices are rising in the United States, they are dropping in France, and remaining stationary in the United Kingdom. The domestic purchasing power of the dollar has been declining, of the franc has been rising, of the pound, remaining about the same.

The Roosevelt Administration has now achieved approximately one-half its goal of rising prices. Taking 1926 wholesale prices as 100 on the index, prices dropped to the low of 59.8 in February, 1933 (just before Mr. Roosevelt took office) and are now back to 80.3, April 27, 1935. This is approximately 20 points above the index "low"; and 20 points below what economists call "normal."

Increasing Prices

Already consumers are beginning to complain of increasing prices; there is certain to be more complaint, for there is every expectation that prices will get higher, instead of lower. The old denunciation of "high cost of living" which played a part in past political campaigns is likely to be heard again. This time, however, rising prices are being deliberately fostered by the Administration as a recovery effort, and up to this point, at any rate, the Administration has the support of most economists who believe prices were deflated in 1930-33 to disastrous lengths.

The full effect of the rise in prices has not yet been felt by the consumer. Figures given are wholesale, compiled by the Labor Department, and there is always a lag between wholesale and retail price changes. In general, however, retail prices follow the other.

With each rise in the price index, the purchasing power of the dollar declines. The effect on the dollar is recorded statistically by the Department of Labor. The 1926 dollar is taken as normal. As prices declined during the catastrophic slump, the dollar (for anyone who had dollars) would buy more and more.

The record follows:

1926	$1.00
1929	1.05
1930	1.16
1931	1.37
1932	1.54
1933	1.52
1934	1.36
1935 (April)	1.25

Buy 54 Cents More

In other words, a man on fixed income could buy 54 cents more of wholesale goods for his dollar in 1932 than he could in 1926. Since the Administration-fostered rise in prices has begun he has lost 29 cents of this advantage; but he is still 25 cents better off on each "wholesale" dollar than in 1926. Of course, the man in the street does not spend "wholesale" dollars, but the index

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Regional Labor Conferences To Ratify Geneva Conventions; Americans to Meet in Chile

ILO Makes Innovation in Procedure With Continental Group Meetings Under Geneva Framework; United States to Send Delegates

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, June 22—A regional labor conference for the American continent, to be held at Santiago, Chile, will begin Dec. 30 and will examine for purpose of ratification and application existing international conventions and recommendations. The Conference is to deal particularly with conditions of work of women and children.

This remarkable innovation may be the forerunner of a series of continental conferences whose object is not to weaken but to strengthen the authority and realizations of the Geneva labor organization.

The governing body has decided—in order to affirm the universality of the International Labor Organization and to make it clear that the Santiago conference is within the framework of Geneva—that the ILO president and special delegates will attend.

All American countries, including, of course, the United States, will be asked to send delegations composed of two Government representatives, one employers' representative and one workers' representative, together with technical advisers.

Resolutions as adopted will be addressed to Geneva.

Spanish and Portuguese are to be used as well as the official languages of the organization—French and English.

Meanwhile, the convention relative to prohibition of women's work in mines and modifications of the 1931 convention on coal mines, allowing for continuity of work, have been approved here. The retention of insurance rights for workers who are transferred from one country to another by international agreements, has been carried a stage further. The states which ratify this convention engage themselves to establish within 12 months legislation for pensions and other forms of social security.

Various points on the project of paid holidays are to be submitted in a questionnaire to Governments and next year its extension to agriculture will be discussed.

The World's Day

Its News at a Glance

Saturday, June 22

Dropped—Mitchell Graft Charges Fail

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The sensational affaire Mitchell, involving charges of "graft" and "corruption" in the Department of Commerce, and by implication involving President Roosevelt himself, dissolved today by mutual agreement of both Republicans and Democrats.

So far as both regular political parties are concerned, every charge has been satisfactorily explained away. Ewing Y. Mitchell, ousted Assistant Secretary of Commerce, produced no evidence of irregularities which had not previously been uncovered or remedied. Even the Leviathan contract, most dramatic item in the Mitchell list of alleged derelictions, definitely ceased to contain any political value for anyone.

Eden—He Seems to Have Succeeded at Paris

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

From the nucleus of the new Anglo-German naval pact, Britain was today spreading out two major strands in the web of bilateral arms limitation pacts, with which it hopes to enmesh and check the armaments race. France, pointedly noncommital, was examining the British proposal for a Franco-German agreement on land armaments. Russia had before it a British invitation to discuss navies, and possibly join the fixed Anglo-German naval ratios orbit.

The expanding British scheme was seen to hold out significant possibilities for welding individual agreements into a co-ordinated general convention, later.

France was informed, it is understood, that Germany keenly desires a land arms agreement, particularly to cover heavy offensive weapons, such as tanks, big guns and bombing planes. An agreement would presumably follow the method of setting fixed ratios, used in the Anglo-German naval pact.

France made no immediate answer to the British suggestion. On the allied question of a French naval agreement, Premier Laval is understood to have preferred holding up talks until a general naval conference later, thus avoiding conflict with Italy at this critical point.

Britain and France coming together after rift over bilateral naval pact: Page 1.

Salvage—Experts to Hunt Sunken Lusitania

DUBLIN (AP)—Salvage experts made plans yesterday to attempt to locate the wreck of the Lusitania, sunk by a German submarine 20 years ago.

The attempt will be made early next month. A. A. Bestic, surviving officer of the vessel, will participate.

Clipper—Speeding on Return to California

ALAMEDA, Calif., (AP)—Like the swift, sturdy sailing ship for which she was named, Pan American's flying Clipper skimmed over a sea of clouds between Hawaii and California today, retracing for the fourth time the course of a pioneer transpacific air service.

Before dawn the Clipper passed the halfway mark of the 2410-mile over-water route. At 7 a. m. (10 a. m., E. S. T.) she was 1027 miles out of Honolulu, flying 140 miles an hour into a 12-mile headwind. The craft was skirting about 300 miles north of the regular route, deliberately seeking headwinds to test fuel consumption and navigation problems on her fourth trip between Hawaii and California.

Seated—Senate Admits Holt, Youngest Member

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Thirty-year-old Rush D. Holt, exonerated of his age by the Senate yesterday, was seated today in the upper chamber as junior Senator from West Virginia.

By a vote of 62 to 17, largely on party lines, the young man was allowed to take his oath and the constitutional provision requiring senators to be at least 30 years of age was interpreted after 150 years as meaning that a senator may be elected at almost any age, so long as he does not vote or actively participate in senatorial debates until after his thirtieth birthday.

Mr. Holt's family, including his 84-year-old father, Socialist Mayor of Weston, W. Va., was present, and the final vote was the occasion of hearty congratulations by new colleagues.

Chaco—Mediators Ready to Allot Territory

LA PAZ, Bolivia—The neutral military commission today commenced demilitarizing the Chaco war area and demobilizing the armies, now that the Bolivian Congress yesterday added its ratification of the peace protocol to that of Paraguay on Tuesday, reports the Associated Press. A 12-day supplementary truce is now automatically brought into play, during which the commission will disband the armed forces. Yesterday, commissioners visited the front itself, preliminary to arranging the details.

The truce now opens the way for neutral mediators at Buenos Aires to commence their difficult task of fixing the war guilt, and making awards of territory. Should they fail, provision for arbitration has been made at The Hague peace tribunal.

Tokyo Bribery—Ex-Cabinet Members on Trial

TOKYO (AP)—Two former members of the Cabinet and 14 other persons went on trial today, on charges of complicity in the Imperial Rayon Company affair, the most spectacular political scandal in Japan's history.

The scandal, uncovered last year, led to the downfall of the Saito Cabinet with the arrest of Hideo Kuroda, Vice-Minister of Finance, who was accused of accepting bribes to facilitate a large-scale manipulation of Imperial Rayon shares. Later investigations implicated Chuzo Nitsuchi, former Minister of Railways, and Baron Kumakichi Nakajima, former Minister of Commerce, who were charged with breach of trust. Trial of the case is expected to drag out for several months.

Diplomacy—U. S. Envoy to Dublin Begins Well

COBH, Irish Free State (AP)—Alvin M. Owsley, former American Minister to Roumania, arrived here today to assume the post of Minister to the Irish Free State, vacant since the passing of W. W. McDowell on April 9, 1934.

Immediately after his arrival he told interviewers that he was "anxious to meet your distinguished statesman, Mr. de Valera, who is regarded in

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France Cool To British On Air Locarno

Laval's Strategy to Trade What Britain Wants for What France Wants

Seeks Land Security

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, June 22—The French Government is understood to be studying the proposals put forward by Britain's Minister Without Portfolio, Anthony Eden, in his talks here today, that France and Germany conclude an agreement on land armaments similar to the recent Anglo-German naval accord.

The German Government, the Monitor understands is definitely desirous of reaching such an agreement, particularly with reference to the heavier offensive weapons, such as tanks, big guns and bombing planes.

As in the case of the naval understanding with Great Britain, the basis of accord would presumably be a permanently fixed ratio between the offensive arms of the two countries.

Contrary to French Idea

Although directly counter to the French thesis that arms agreements must not be bilateral, the plan presents interesting possibilities of incorporation into a general convention later. It is also important as indication that the British Government is anxious to find some means for compensating France in the field of land armaments for what is felt here to be Britain's abandonment of the French in the recent naval accord with the Reich.

In addition to apologetic explanations, Mr. Eden is understood to have advanced another important suggestion as the basis for a future naval agreement. He gave the French Premier, Pierre Laval, to understand that the British Government would not oppose France fixing its naval strength at 50 per cent of the British fleet. Actually, this is approximately the present level of the total French tonnage, although in capital ships France has less than 35 per cent of the British forces.

France Did Not Accept

Despite the advantage of the 15 per cent margin of superiority over the German ratio offered by this concession, however, M. Laval did not accept the British invitation to send a naval delegation to London for preliminary parleys in view of the general naval conference set for later in the year. The reason is that the French are anxious to avoid the friction which would surely arise with Italy over the problem of naval parity in the Mediterranean. France does not consider the negotiations to be particularly urgent and prefers to wait awhile before opening these conversations.

Pleading the interdependence of all categories of armaments, M. Laval failed to see the necessity for haste in respect to the Air Convention. The French are stating very frankly that if England—now that the naval issue is settled—were to obtain an air accord, then France could not hope for much support from the British Government on the all-important problem of land armaments.

Thus, French strategy is to use the Air Convention which Britain desires as a lever to obtain the security on land which France wants. It is this position which led Mr. Eden to advance the proposals outlined above, envisaging a Franco-German accord, setting up a ratio on aggressive land armaments.

Eden Leaves Paris After Conciliatory Talks With Premier

PARIS, June 22 (AP)—Premier Pierre Laval, and Anthony Eden, Britain's traveling negotiator, appeared today virtually to have healed the Anglo-French breach

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Yugoslavia's Regent

Wide World

Prince Paul

Heads Trimvirate Named by Alexander to Rule His Country

Matchek Called To Belgrade In Cabinet Crisis

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, June 22—A regular triumphal procession was accorded Dr. Vlatko Matchek, leader of the Croat Peasant Party, on his journey to Belgrade where, for the first time sice 1928, he has been invited to participate in forming the new Government to replace the Yeftitch Administration which suddenly resigned Thursday.

At all stations between Zagreb and Belgrade crowds were waiting for him. In Belgrade they carried him on their shoulders with shouts of "down with the dictatorship."

Dr. Matchek was received not only by Prince Regent Paul in an audience of more than two hours but was also received by Gen. Petar Zhivkovitch, former dictator and Minister of War, who is now said to be in favor of settlement with the Croatians in order to strengthen the Yugoslav army. Later there were conferences with various men of political importance, both of the Government and Opposition quarters.

It is significant that the Serbs invited Dr. Matchek to talk to the regent, not only in the name of Croats but also in the name of the Serb Opposition.

Dr. Matchek has reiterated the demands of the Croats for dissolution of Parliament but he declared himself ready to give a respite of several months to arrange for new elections, during which time a neutral government would be in power.

It has been the general opinion for some time that Prince Paul, who heads the regency government since the passing of King Alexander, has favored an early end to the dictatorship and bringing the Croats into the government.

Progressives Demand Action On Roosevelt's Tax Program

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 22—Progressives in Congress—scattered in four political parties—refuse to out President Roosevelt's sweeping program of social taxation on ice until next year's session of Congress and signed a round robin urging that the new tax program be disposed of during the present session and asserting their willingness to stay in session until the task is accomplished.

Twenty-two senators immediately have started an intense drive for action now.

Meantime, however, Democratic party leaders in Congress continued to reflect the view that deliberation is the best policy, with only the constitutional amendment eliminating tax exempt local and federal securities scheduled for action at this time. Plans for appoining House and Senate sub-committees to work out the tax program for the next session remained intact and the Treasury is ready to mobilize any of its facilities toward the same end.

All this, however, is not nearly good enough for the Progressives. Meeting yesterday, they signed the following manifesto:

"We believe that the tax program presented by the President to the Congress should be disposed of before this session adjourns. We are willing to stay in session until action is taken upon this vitally important question."

This declaration was signed by:

Democrats—Clark, Wheeler, Thomas of Oklahoma, Bilbo, Brown, Costigan, Bone, Schwellenbach, Black, McCarran, Neely, Russell, Bulow and McGill.

Republicans—Borah, Nye, Norbeck, Capper, Frazier and Norris.

Progressive—La Follette.

Farmer-Labor—Shipstead.

To the group are to be added a number of other sympathetic senators—not to mention Senator Huey P. Long—but even at maximum strength, it is generally assumed that the regular Democratic machine will thrust aside their efforts and proceed on the slower schedule.

Senator Robert M. LaFollette (P) of Wisconsin is still pressing his plan to attach the President's tax plan to the "nuisance" tax resolution, against the direct opposition of the White House and party leaders in Congress. Expiration of these taxes on June 30, and the obvious necessity for longer debate on any sweeping program of inheritance, gift, and multi-millionaire taxation, has produced this opposition. To attach the program to the "nuisance" tax bill, it is felt, would simply lose the Government some revenue by protracting debate until after the present taxes have run out.

Yale Winner Over Harvard By 12 Lengths

Roosevelt Not Present as Annual Boat Race Is Held on Thames

Boston Today—*also sees* New England Council debate President's constitutional amendment plea. Ely say "No"; Berle say "Yes"—Two great bridges span Cape Cod Canal—Dennison appointed to ILO—Ten ships head for Boston port—Dogs race despite courts.

Yale—Yes, Harvard Took Part in the Parade

Swishing Yale oars today dipped out a decisive 12-length victory over Harvard in the traditional River Thames regatta at New London, Conn., today. Rarely has one school triumphed so one-sidedly as today.

Poquonock bridge spans the Thames River, joins Groton and New London. Four miles upstream is Bartlett's Cove. For eleven and three quarters months of the year this stretch is utilitarian, distinguished by (a) shipyards; (b) submarine base; (c) railroad tracks.

For one brief week in June this bit of river and its banks metamorphose into a panorama of fashionably attired men and women, gaily pennanted yachts; becomes one of the most befrilled spots in the world. Reason: The Harvard-Yale race.

The races began in 1852. Extraneous causes have prevented them 11 times, so today's contest was seventy-second in the traditional series. The race was upstream so no speed records were made.

Scheduled for last night, rough water delayed running until this morning at 10:30. President Roosevelt—present to see his son row with Harvard's junior varsity crew yesterday—could not remain for the big race today; but some 75,000 visitors delayed departures to cheer for their respective oarsmen.

Full account of today's colorful regatta is given on the sports page).

Council—N. E. Business Leaders Discuss Reforms

New England heard the Supreme Courts decision on the NRA, heard talk last week of a constitutional amendment, said little. This week business and professional leaders of the region (members of the New England Council) withdrew to Manchester (Vermont), sat in judgment on New Deal recovery and reform.

Yesterday, New England's own Joseph B. Ely, former Governor of Massachusetts, condemned constitutional amendment proposals. Reason: "It is too apparent to be controversial that such an amendment . . . furnishes the self-perpetuating power of a monarch and a dictator and in the long course of events spells the doom of American representative Government."

Today, New Dealer A. A. Berle, once Rooseveltian "Brain Truster," now New York City Chamberlain, pleaded for the amendment (sought by President Roosevelt). Reason: "There must be some governmental power which can be brought into play, securing these four advances:

1. Elimination of child labor.
2. Established standards of minimum wages and maximum hours, industry by industry.
3. Security against hazards of unemployment and old age.
4. Just prices for farmers."

The New England Council concludes its sessions tonight, delegates return to homes, think things over.

Bourne—Bridges Over Cape Cod Canal Opened

Two snips of a pair of gold shears wielded by Massachusetts' Governor Curley today officially opened the two new highway bridges across Cape Cod Canal.

Visitors from all sections of Massachusetts joined Cape Cod folks in the greatest celebration since completion of the canal building project itself in 1914.

The bridge at Bourne end of canal has been designated by the American Steel Institute "The Most Beautiful" built in the United States in 1934. It is 2384 feet long. The other structure, at Sagamore end, is 1408 feet long. Both bridges have clearance of 144 feet, sufficient for the passage of largest vessels.

Built under a $3,000,000 PWA project, they replace spans built two decades ago, now outdated by increasing traffic.

Dennison—Represents U. S. Employers at Geneva

When most people hear the word Dennison, it calls to mind little paper frills. But to national labor leaders and industrialists it pictures Henry S. Dennison, head of the large paper products company at Framingham.

For years he has played an important role in advocating temperance (making a favorable report on prohibition to President Hoover in 1931), condemned stock sales based on illusion rather than economics (report to the Senate committee in 1932), and aided labor. Today, this latter activity won him new honors.

Advices from Geneva report his election to represent United States employers on the governing body of

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Boston Day. . . Yale, Council, Dennison, Port . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

the International Labor Conference.

Although a large employer himself, Mr. Dennison has usually favored labor demands. Demonstration: His approval of the Wagner bill, his book on employee ownership of industry.

Port—Ten Big Liners Nosing Into Boston Harbor

Boston port officials, tug crews, stevedores, today prepared for one of the busiest week ends for many a day.

Ten big liners, a large fleet of freight steamers, coastwise and overseas, will steer their course for Boston Harbor within the next two days.

Liners from several foreign ports will call long enough to land local passengers and proceed to New York. Sailing from Boston tonight are two liners—Transylvania (Anchor Line), for Belfast and Glasgow, and the Cunard-White Star liner, Laconia, for Liverpool.

Racing—Dighton Track Controversy in Courts

A fortnight ago, Dighton (Mass.) selectmen filed suit in Supreme Court to prevent dog track operations in their city. Previously, State Racing Commission had granted a permit. Dighton town fathers' suit contended permit was not good unless track promoters had similar permission from their office. They refused to grant one.

Judge Franklin T. Hammond, Superior Court, rule in Dighton's favor. Judge Hammond's ruling: "The 1934 racing law does not supersede previous statues providing that permission for tracks may be issued only by cities and towns in which it is proposed to locate them."

But track building continued, opened for business last Tuesday night.

Irate Dighton selectmen today took another step. They filed an application in contempt of court proceedings in Suffolk Superior Court. Dog track interests justified their continuance of dogs running with a statement that previous court decisions had been appealed, that races could continue pending further court action.

Other similar legal cases have reference to Suffolk Downs, East Boston and Revere. Monday these are scheduled for submission to high courts.

Institutes—Wellesley Starts Series on July 6

Permitting no interlude in its educational pace, Massachusetts begins to announce an abundant crop of summer institutes. Outstanding is the Institute for Social Progress at Wellesley College, to meet July 6—20.

Incubators of social and economic theory, these institutes have an added pertinence today as the Campus continues to replenish the American Brain Trust. Taking for its over-all subject, "Social Planning in an Age of Conflict," the Wellesley Institute will be under the direction of Max Lerner, professor of politics at Sarah Lawrence College, N. Y.

The roster of subjects reads like the docket of the National Congress. There will be discussions of the problems of business, after the NRA, modern housing, maintenance of American neutrality, lobbying for social legislation, trade union and consumer problems.

These institutes enroll students and engage able staffs of faculty leaders. Cosmopolitan in membership, they provide reservoirs of interpretations and perspectives for those who would gather the viewpoints of all sections.

Sea Food—Westerner Thought Lobster 'Born Pink'

Boston learned today from a leading restaurant man of Eastport, Maine, that the newcomers to that town—drawn by the Quoddy project—are enthusiastic supporters of the fishing industry.

"Nothing but lobsters and fish," he explained. "Texas, Iowa and Oklahoma cars—I let them in and the first thing they ask for is to see a lobster before it is boiled. 'Well, will you look at that,' said a man from Larado, Texas, 'I thought they were born pink.'

"An Indian man wanted some clams. When they were placed before him hissing steam—like Stephenson's first locomotive—he dodged them, 'Say, don't try to fool me, clams are soft. They don't wear football clothes. Give me some out of a can, I know those fellows.'

"To try and tell them about seining herring or pollock is very discouraging," said the restauranter, "I have to go back too far and have not time to get down to bed rock with them."

Comet?—Astronomers Find Strange Objects in Sky

From Harvard, American clearing house for news astronomical, comes a report today of some strange happenings in outer space. A moving object, apparently a comet, has been discovered in the southern sky.

Too cloudy in Cambridge for observation, Harvard's information comes from Cyril Jackson of the Union Observatory, South Africa, and from Yerkes Observatory. The moving object according to Yerkes is a comet. Jackson reserves his opinion until closer examination. Both agree that it is very faint, of magnitude 14, and very "diffuse" which would definitely eliminate the possibility of it being an asteroid.

Comparison of position with Harvard photographs leads Dr. F. I. Whipple to believe it to be an object never before observed.

Hingham—Town Ready To Turn in the Switch

Hinghamites today have put on the finishing touches for the town's tercentenary which officially opens tomorrow and will continue all next week.

For three years townspeople have been planning, working toward this day. There will be celebrations depicting chief events in Hingham's history down to the present day.

Authentic costumes as worn by early founders of the town will be worn by those participating in the pageant.

Historical sites and buildings have been appropriately marked. Hingham expects thousands of visitors, reunion of old families and homecoming of those who have wandered afar. Selectmen announce that they are prepared to welcome them with open arms.

Pickett Heads 'Ad' Group

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 22 (AP)—W. H. Pickett, of the Cincinnati Enquirer, was elected president of the Association of Newspaper Classified Advertising Managers at the closing session of the group's convention June 20.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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The Monitor's Radio Timetable

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News.	Blue Room Echoes	Baseball game.....	'Hits and Encores':
5:15	Charles Little, violin.	"Emerald Gems"..	Jelesnik's Orch....	records; talks....
5:30	Buccaneers Quartet..	"Our American	"Melody Mart"....	Organ recital;
5:45	Children's Corner....	Schools": talk....	Yankee Singers....	vocal soloist.....
6:00	Evening Journal.....	"Evening Tattler".	News Service.....	Talk, F. W. Wile.
6:15	Bavarian Orchestra..	Features; news....	Features; music...	Dalton Trio.....
6:30	News; features.....	NBC vocalist.....	Rhythm Roundup..	Frank Dailey and
6:45	Kay Fayre, songs....	'Baby Bonds,' talk	Dramatic sketch..	his orchestra.....
7:00	World in Review.....	News of religion..	Minute Men talk..	News Service.....
7:15	Irish Minstrels.....	'Musical Moments'	Merry-Go-Round ..	Fisher's Orch.....
7:30	"Frank and Phil"....	Organ recital,	Los Angeles	Organ recital.....
7:45	"Jimmie Allen".....	Del Castillo.....	Symphony Orch.	"Sweet and Hot"
8:00	National Headliners	"The Hit Parade":	'Modern Minstr'ls':	Concert ensemble.
8:15	Frolic; journalism	Lennie Hayton's	Bert Swor and	"Lamplit Hour"...
8:30	awards	Orchestra and	Lou Lubin;	Boy from Ireland
8:45	NBC vocalist.....	vocal soloists....	Stevens's Orch...	Getting the News.
9:00	Goldman Band Con-	Radio City Party:	"Concert Hall":	Hutton's Orch.....
9:15	cert, Central Park...	soloist; orchestra	soloist; orchestra	Organ recital.....
9:30	National Barn Dance	Chateau; Al Jolson;	California Melo-	Phelan Orchestra..
9:45	program from Chi-	James Cagney;	dies; variety.....	News Service.....
10:00	cago; soloists and	sketch; Alice	Ralph Bennett and	"Fiesta": program
10:15	specialties	Faye; soloists....	his orchestra.....	from Canada.....
10:30	Carefree Carnival:	"Summer Follies":	Spotlight Revue ...	Ben Bernie and
10:45	popular variety.....	soloists; orchestra	Musical Rhymester	his orchestra.....
11:00	Jewish program; talk;	Forecasts; news...	News Service.....	Hale Hamilton &
11:15	music	Hawkins's Orch...	Le Paradis Orch..	his orchestra.....
11:30	Ray Noble and his	Ben Pollock and	Claude Hopkins &	Perley Stevens and
11:45	dance orchestra....	his orchestra.....	his orchestra.....	his orchestra.....

Sunday's Programs

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
10:45	String ensemble.....	Marimba band.....	Salon orchestra...	Morning service of
11:00	News; vocalist.....	Services from St.	"Reflections": so-	Tremont Temple
11:15	Tony Wons.....	Paul's Cathedral.	loists; orchestra..	Baptist Church;
11:30	Weather; musicale....	Boston; sermon	Salt Lake City	sermon; quartet;
11:45	Noon Journal.....	by Dean Sturgis;	tabernacle mixed	soloist; organ....
12:00	Opportunity Matinee:	organ; choir.....	choir and organ	Jewish dramatic
12:15	Johnson Orchestra..	Housing talk	recital	program .....
12:30	Radio City Music Hall	University of Chi-	"Pop. Varieties"...	Gypsy music.....
12:45	Symphony Orchestra;	cago Round Table	Moose speaker....	Relay from Geneva
1:00	vocal soloists and	'Road to Romany':	Religious period	String ensemble,
1:15	mixed chorus.....	gypsy music....	w i t h speakers,	from network ....
1:30	Sunday Forum; Dr.	'Words and Music';	soloists and vocal	Italian Serenaders:
1:45	Sockman; music.....	soloists; organ....	ensemble	soloists; orchestra
2:00	"Your English".....	"Sally of the Talk-	"He, She and	"Now and Then,"
2:15	Concert harpist....	ies": sketch.....	They"; concert...	recorded program
2:30	"Polly With a Past,"	N B C Symphony	Russian gypsies...	Readings .....
2:45	dramatic sketch with	Orchestra, Wer-	News Service.....	"Happy Hollow"...
3:00	Ina Claire and	ner Janssen,	Symphonic Hour:	McGinley Orch.;
3:15	players; orchestra...	conductor	symphony orches-	Three Coeds.....
3:30	National Vespers:	Don Mario, tenor;	tra, Howard Bar-	Organ recital;
3:45	speaker; quartet.....	music; speaker....	low, conductor....	vocal soloist.....
4:00	Tercentenary cele-	Temple of Song:	St. Louis Parade:	ERA concert band
4:15	bration of Town	choirs; soloists..	vocal soloists and	program .....
4:30	of Hingham, Mass.;	"The Wise Man"...	Al Roth's dance	Divertissement ...
4:45	drama; chorus.....	Dream Drama.....	orchestra	Sea Scout program
5:00	"Roses and Drums,"	Rhythm Symph'y;	"Reveries"; solo-	Country Church of
5:15	Civil War drama....	De Wolf Hopper..	ist and organ....	Hollywood .....
5:30	NBC vocalist.....	The House by the	'Musical Comedy	Sanderson and
5:45	Becker dog story.....	Side of the Road'	Moments"; rec....	Crumit; orchestra
6:00	Evening Journal.....	Religious period,	News Service.....	National amateur
6:15	Spiritual Singers.....	from New York..	String quintet....	night; orchestra.
6:30	"Grand Hotel"; net-	'Cintinental Vari-	"Smilin' Ed".....	Piano soloist.....
6:45	work dramatic sketch	eties"; popular..	'Musical Moments'	Voice of Experience
7:00	Jack Benny and com-	Record program...	"Roadways of Ro-	Evening service
7:15	pany; Bestor Orch...	Sandy MacFarlane	mance"; dramatic	of Tremont Tem-
7:30	Joe Penner; Harriet	Garden talk.....	and musical va-	p l e Baptist
7:45	Hilliard; orchestra..	News; report.....	riety program....	Church; sermon;
8:00	Maj. Edward Bowes's	Ruby Newman and	'Rhythm at Eight';	m a l e quartet;
8:15	Amateur Hour; so-	orchestra with	soloist; orchestra.	choir; organ.....
8:30	loists; instrumental-	Del Castillo and	Comedy; soloists;	Voice and violin
8:45	ists; vocal groups...	vocal sextet.....	quartet; orchestra	recital; talk.....
9:00	Olga Albani, soprano;	Rakov's Music and	Symphony Orch.,	ERA Opera Orch.,
9:15	Previn Orchestra....	popular soloists..	Victor Kolar, con-	Raffaelo Martino,
9:30	Cornelia O. Skinner.	Musical Revue: so-	ductor; Julius	conductor .....
9:45	Piano duo; narrator..	loists; orchestra..	Heuhn, baritone.	News Service.....
10:00	"Road to Yesterday":	"Uncle Charlie's	Old - Fashioned	Wayne King and
10:15	soloist; orchestra....	Tent Show"; so-	Amateur Night	his orchestra.....
10:30	"Stones of History,"	loists, players and	from open - air	CBS vocalist.....
10:45	dramatic sketch.....	orchestra	ballroom	"Cong. Opinion"...

Monday's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:30 WBZ, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
12:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.
2:30 WEEI, Repertory Theater of the Air: "Paradise."
2:50 WBZ, Premiere of Richard Strauss's opera, "The Silent Woman," from Germany.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
5:30 WEEI, "Alice in Orchestralia": musical dramatization.

Dinner and After

8:00 WAAB, Jacques Fray and Mario Braggiotti, network piano team.
8:00 WBZ, "American Adventure": dramatic and musical, with Stanley High.
8:15 WNAC, Edwin C. Hill, "The Human Side of the News."
8:30 WEEI, Gladys Swarthout, soprano; mixed chorus; concert orchestra.
8:30 WNAC, "One-Night Stands With Pick and Pat"; minstrel show.
9:00 WBZ, Greater Minstrels: interlocutor; end men; quartet; orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, Gypsies Orchestra, Harry Horlick, conductor; male quartet.
9:30 WEEI, "Music at the Haydn's": musical and dramatic program.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, "Ray Knight's Cuckoo Hour"; humorous dramatic and musical program.
10:00 WEEI, Lullaby Lady; male quartet; narrator; concert orchestra.
10:30 WEEI, Max Baer in "Lucky Smith"; sketch and music.
10:45 WAAB, "More for Your Money—More Education for Your Money," talk.

St. Petersburg Fills Year Of Sunshine Every Day

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., June 22—A clear "sunshiny" day may not be news. However, because Friday, June 14, was a clear bright day in St. Petersburg, Fla., it made news. It was the 365th such day in consecutive order, rounding out another full year when the sun has not failed to shine at some time during each day.

Tht St. Petersburg Independent, afternoon newspaper, celebrated the event with large headlines. This is the newspaper whose entire circulation is given away free every day the sun does not put in an appearance up to "press time." Since this offer was established 25 years ago only 116 issues have been given away, averaging less than five issues a year. This is the third time in the history of the paper that a year has passed without a single free edition.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

All Tmes Daylight Saving

Outlook for June 24 to 29 inclusive, North and Middle Atlantic States: Showers Tuesday or Wednesday and again Friday or Saturday. Temperatures over north portion will average near or below normal with cooler about middle and again at end of week.

Temperatures over south portion will average normally warm but with cooler about middle and again at end of week.

Boston and Vicinity: Possibly showers this afternoon or early this evening, followed by fair late tonight and probably Sunday; slightly cooler tonight; slightly warmer Sunday; moderate southwest to west winds.

Forecast for Maine: Showers, slightly cooler in southwest portion tonight; Sunday partly cloudy, slowly rising temperature in west portion.

New Hampshire: Cloudy, preceded by showers this afternoon and possibly early tonight; cooler in south portion tonight; Sunday fair, slowly rising temperature in south portion.

Vermont: Cloudy, slightly cooler preceded by showers this afternoon and possibly in north portion tonight; Sunday fair and slowly rising temperature in south portion.

Massachusetts: Cloudy, slightly cooler in north portion and preceded by showers in east portion this afternoon and probably early tonight; Sunday fair, slowly rising temperature in north portion.

Rhode Island: Cloudy, preceded by showers this afternoon and possibly early tonight; Sunday fair, slightly cooler tonight.

Connecticut: Partly cloudy and cooler tonight; Sunday fair, slowly rising temperature.

Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong southwest wind shifting to west over north portion and fresh to strong west winds over south portion; weather somewhat overcast with showers over north portion tonight. Sunday fair.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	69	79	Minneapolis	58	66
Bermuda	80	..	New Orleans	80	90
Chicago	58	66	New York	68	80
Denver	56	74	Norfolk, Va.	74	92
Helena, Mont.	56	80	Philadelphia	68	82
Jacksonville	78	94	St. Louis	60	76
Kansas City	60	72	San Francisco	52	72
Los Angeles	60	78	Washington	68	90
Miami, Fla.	80	88			

A—8 a. m. June 22.
B—Maximum June 21.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 4:41 p. m.; height, 9.9 feet.
Sunday, 5:00 a. m., height, 10.3 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:54 p. m.

Power Rate Study Arranged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., June 22—A study of phases of public utility regulation in New York, Ohio, Wisconsin and Illinois will be made by Leslie T. Fournier, assistant professor of economics at Princeton University, who has been retained temporarily as special consultant by the New Jersey Public Utilities Commission. After the study, he will submit recommendations for changes in New Jersey, to bring about a simplified, quicker and more effective method of regulating utility rates.

Boston Events Tonight

At the Pops

SYMPHONY HALL—At 8:30.

Marche Militaire.....Schubert
Overture to "The Barber of Seville".....Rossini
Träumerei.....Schumann
"Cavalleria Rusticana," Fantasia.....Mascagni
"Five Miniatures".....Paul White
By the Lake
Caravan Song
Waltz for Tennie's Doll
Hippo Dance
Mosquito Dance
(Conducted by the composer)
"Jolly Fellows," Waltzes.....Volstedt
"Marche Slave".....Tchaikovsky
"Life Begins at 8:40," Selection...Arlen
"Sweet Mystery of Life," from "Naughty Marietta".....Herbert
Entrance of the Guests into the Wartburg, from "Tannhäuser".....Wagner

Movies

MODERN—Victor Hugo's "Les Miserables," with Fredric March and Charles Laughton, 10:35 a. m., 2:05, 5:35, 9:10. "Let 'Em Have It," a "G-man" picture.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"Under the Pampas Moon," Argentine story with Warner Baxter. Fenway, 1:30, 4:40, 7:30, 10:15. Paramount, 10:23 a. m., 1:12, 4:01, 6:50, 9:47. "College Scandal." Arline Judge in a detective-mystery.

FINE ARTS—"My Heart Is Calling," British musical film with Jan Kiepura singing "Tosca" arias and lighter songs, with Marta Eggerth as a stowaway on a South American liner, and with well-photographed Monte Carlo settings. 1:15, 3:30, 5:40, 7:45, 9:55. "Puss in Boots," color cartoon. "The Sorcerer's Apprentice." "The Legend of the Spectacle Maker," in color. Dutch travelogue.

KEITH'S—"Becky Sharp." New technicolor version of Thackeray's "Vanity Fair," with Miriam Hopkins as Becky. 10 a. m., 12:05, 2:10, 4:15, 6:09, 8:14, 10.

ORPHEUM—"Public Hero No. 1." Another "G-man" story with Chester Morris and Lionel Barrymore. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. Vaudeville.

EXETER—"One Night at the Ritz." Culinary comedy. 2, 4:55, 7:55. "Great God Gold."

STATE — "No More Ladies," with Joan Crawford and Robert Montgomery in the A. E. Thomas comedy. 11:30 a. m., 1:35, 3:40, 5:45, 7:50, 10:06.

BOSTON—"Ladies Love Danger," with Mona Barrie and Gilbert Roland. 11:17 a. m., 2:01, 4:49, 7:37, 10:25. Damon Runyon's "No Ransom."

TREMONT—"Clive of India," and "Our Betters." 8:30 a. m. to midnight.

METROPOLITAN—"Oil for the Lamps of China," with Pat O'Brien, Josephine Hutchinson and Jean Muir in a story of oil company workers in the midst of all sorts of Chinese troubles. 11 a. m., 1:50, 4:30, 7:45, 10:40. Vaudeville. Sevitzky's orchestra. Elida Ballet.

COOLIDGE CORNER—"Les Miserables," 3:10, 6:20, 9:35. "A Notorious Gentleman."

UNIVERSITY—"Les Miserables." 2:45, 6, 9:10, Jackie Cooper in "Dinky."

UPTOWN—"Les Miserables." 1, 4, 7, 10. Gene Stratton Porter's "Laddie."

STRAND — Louisa May Alcott's "Little Men," 1, 3:45, 6:48, 9:42. "Car 99."

SOUTH STATION THEATER—First episode of serial, "Lost City"; Goofy Movies; Popeye cartoon, "Choose Your Weppins"; a chimpanzee in "Monkey Shines"; other shorts and news reels. 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

Other Events

CANOE MEET—New England Canoe Racing Association regatta and illuminated water carnival. Music by ERA Band. Charles River, north of Spring Street Bridge, at the Dedham-West Roxbury line. All afternoon and evening and tomorrow afternoon.

TRAFFIC CLUB—First annual outing. Baseball game between married and single men. Track events. Golf tournament. Afternoon and evening. Waltham Country Club. Dinner at 7.

Sunday

Music

ART MUSEUM—FERA Symphony Orchestra. All-Wagner program. 3:30.

BACK BAY CHORUS—With soloists. Tremont Methodist Episcopal Church, Tremont and West Concord Streets, 6.

MELROSE OUTDOOR CONCERT—First of summer ERA series on Sunday afternoons from 3 to 5 at the Bandstand. ERA Band conducted by Frank Gurley.

ERA CIVIC CHORUS—Jamaica Pond Bandstand. 6.

ERA BAND—Franklin Field Bandstand. 6.

ERA BAND—Marine Park, South Boston. 6.

ERA NEGRO ORCHESTRA—St. Bartholomew's Church, Columbia Street and Broadway, Cambridge. 7:30.

GARDNER MUSEUM — Cyrus Ullman, pianist; Malcolm Holmes, violinist; John Gruber, accompanist. Free. 2.

Other Events

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM—Talking picture: "Our Vanishing Game." A beaver is featured. 3:30.

FIELD AND FOREST CLUB—"Laurel Time in Willard Brook Reservation and Mt. Watatic." Meet before 10 a. m. at fireplaces at western end of reservation on Route 119.

ERA FREE LECTURE—Dr. J. Philip Wernette of Harvard Business School, talks on current economic trends. St. Cyprian's Episcopal Parish House, Tremont and Walpole Streets. 5.

Monday

ERA BAND—Parkman Bandstand on the Common. Noon.

ERA BAND—Jamaica Pond Bandstand. 6.

Other Events

NATIONAL COST ACCOUNTANTS—Open four-day annual convention in Hotel Statler. Topic of opening session: "Industrial Self-Government Under Government Supervision." Principal speaker: Henry I. Harriman. Meetings begin at 9 a. m.

West Virginia Means To Rid Roads of Drunks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—A relentless campaign against drunken drivers and those who protect them was pledged at a West Virginia road commission traffic safety conference, held at Charleston, W. Va. Capt. J. R. Brockus, of the West Virginia state police, scored prosecuting attorneys who, he said, "go out of their way to aid" the intoxicated drivers of automobiles, and declared he will continue to try to "expose those who condone it."

Gov. H. G. Kump, of West Virginia, at the same time pledged his co-operation to the road commission, who has revoked many drivers' licenses for drunken driving.

State Legislature Is Lagging As Date Set to Prorogue Nears

July 3 is the date on which Massachusetts legislators hope to prorogue the 1935 session. Yet the past week's work, which produced little of outstanding importance, gave no indication that there was any hurry to end the present session. Rather delays and needless debates were the order of the week, with the chief delay coming on the question of biennial legislative sessions.

However, in the four-day week just concluded the legislators did finally rid themselves of the teachers' oath bill which has been bothering them for months. The bill is now almost ready to be sent to the Governor for his signature. The only other really important action was Governor Curley's signature of a labor-sponsored measure providing for life payments for workers permanently and totally disabled through industrial accidents. The week's action, in brief, follows:

Joint Convention

Action: None. The House and Senate met in joint convention for the third time to consider the question of biennial, instead of annual, sessions of the Legislature, and then postponed action until next Tuesday.

Significance: The majority which is opposing biennials, found the proponents had more than the necessary 70 votes for the initial approval of the proposed constitutional amendment. Therefore, they forced postponement for a little political horse tradery with the 75 favoring submission of the biennial question to the people.

The Governor

Action: Signed a bill providing workmen's compensation payments for life to employees permanently and totally disabled through industrial accidents.

Significance: Labor has fought for years to obtain this legislation. Up to now payments have stopped after five years.

Action: Signed a measure requiring piece work textile mills to install pick clocks on all their looms by Jan. 1, 1940.

Significance: Pick clocks measure accurately the amount of work done by a loom operator. Another victory for labor which has claimed that foremen have measured short on numerous occasions. The new law gives the mills nearly five years in which to install the looms, thus spreading the expense.

Action: Signed a bill providing $2500 each for Clarence F. Molway and Louis Berretti.

Significance: These men were wrongly tried for murders confessed to by the Millens and Faber. The payments are compensation for resulting injury to the men's reputation.

The Senate

Action: Concurred with the House in passing two amendments to the bill forcing teachers to swear an oath of allegiance to the state and national constitutions. The amendments exempted noncitizens.

Significance: This action practically makes the bill law. It must be enacted by both branches (usually a formality) and signed by the Governor, whose signature is already promised.

Action: Ordered to a third reading a bill, passed by the House, raising from $15 to $20 the wages exempt from attachment.

Significance: A help to small wage earners in trouble.

Action: Referred to the next annual session Senator Joseph A. Langone's bill providing that Senators serve without compensation.

Significance: The measure was not taken seriously.

Action: Killed a bill, passed by the House, authorizing Nantucket to establish a municipal lighting plant.

Significance: The Senate was up to its old utility tricks. Nantucket now pays one of the state's highest lighting rates.

Action: Killed a bill authorizing the Boston "El" to sell its surplus power to the city of Boston.

Significance: The Senate felt the "El" was not in a position to finance the necessary dispensing equipment.

Action: Passed to be engrossed, with the House, a bill extending to 1940 the authority of the Department of Conservation to buy 150,000 acres of forest land.

Significance: The state forests now total 120,000 acres and the original purchasing authority runs out this year.

The House

Action: Ordered to a third reading a bill increasing the powers of the State Housing Board and authorizing municipalities to establish local housing authorities.

Significance: These housing authorities will be able to obtain federal grants and loans for slum clearance projects.

Action: Passed to be engrossed a bill authorizing the State to borrow money in anticipation of Federal Government grants for emergency public works.

Significance: Allows the State to proceed with PWA projects without waiting for federal grants.

Action: Ordered to a third reading a bill requiring safety glass on all Massachusetts-owned automobiles manufactured after Jan. 1, 1936.

Significance: Of little value, as most modern cars now have safety glass all around.

Action: Speedily passed to be engrossed a bill making it possible for counties, cities and towns to obtain benefits from the 1935 Emergency Relief Appropriation.

Significance: The Governor sent a special message to the Legislature on this, explaining that the 1933 state act does not authorize the counties, cities and towns to accept 1935 federal grants.

Action: Ordered to a third reading a bill making Massachusetts narcotic laws uniform with national laws.

Significance: If the Senate concurs, this bill will close some loopholes through which narcotic operators are now escaping.

Action: Ordered to a third reading a bill making the State's aeronautical code uniform with the national code.

Significance: Will clear away several obstacles which now confront Massachusetts fliers because of law differences.

Action: Rejected a bill establishing a board of registration for dry cleaners and dyers and regulating dyeing and dry cleaning industry.

Significance: The sponsors of this legislation had hoped to curb competitive practices which are driving small operators out of business.

Grotto Chooses Indianapolis

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., June 22 (AP)—The International Grotto voted here June 20 to hold its 1936 convention in Indianapolis. The Indiana city was chosen after the installation of Clinton G. Nichols of Hartford, Conn., as Grand Monarch.

President Holds Hyde Park for Day

HYDE PARK, N. Y., June 22—(AP) President Roosevelt returned to his Hyde Park home today, sunburned after a day on the Thames River at New London, Conn. He arrived at 7:30 a. m., Eastern Standard Time.

Despite the early hour, a crowd of neighbors was out to say "Hello."

In his battered "lucky" hat which he uses on fishing trips, and wearing Harvard's crimson in the form of a tie commandeered at the last minute from the chief boatswain on a government yacht, the President attended the Harvard-Yale regatta yesterday.

The Presidential party entrained at New London at 2:41 a. m. (E. S. T.) today for Hyde Park. Telephone contact with the White House was set up for the week end at home. The secretarial staff expected a busy day.

Tomorrow, after church and family dinner, Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt will leave for New York City. They plan to return to Washington thereafter.

State Well Represented

Ninety-five of North Carolina's 100 counties are represented in the student body at North Carolina State College.

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Ten Guesses (18)

[Answers to questions on the Daily Features Page]

1—No.
2—Yes; the last word should be spelled "cupola."
3—Yes; tides from 25 to 40 feet are not uncommon, and there are records of tides exceeding 60 feet.
4—Yes.
5—Yes; but degrees are granted only by the university.
6—No; New York State has furnished four Presidents: the two Roosevelts, Fillmore, and Van Buren.
7—No; Rome's population is 1,008,683.
8—Yes; George I came to the throne in 1714, and George IV ruled until 1830.
9—Yes.
10—Yes.

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The World's Day

Its News at a Glance

Saturday, June 22

(Continued from Page 1)

America as a man of high character." Paying tribute to the friendship between Irish and Americans he said: "We are joined together in innumerable ties and associations, which I seek to strengthen during my residence in the Free State."

Yugoslavia—Matchek Called; Croatians Jubilate

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE—The Yugoslav Regency today continued giving the most careful attention to all factions before deciding on the complexion of the new Cabinet. The Croat leader, Dr. Vlatko Matchek, had a second session with Prince Paul, having been invited to help in forming the new Government, to the unrestrained jubilance of the Croatians and friendly Serb minorities.

A succession of leaders interviewed by Prince Paul also included the former dictator and minister of war, General Zhivkovitch, who is said to advocate settling with the Croatians to strengthen the Yugoslav Army.

Rumor and counter-rumor confused the critical question of whether the new Cabinet would lean toward German rapprochement or toward the traditional French alliance.

More about the cabinet crisis in Yugoslavia: Page 1.

Victors—Michigan Gliders Win College Honors

LAFAYETTE, Ind. (AP)—University of Michigan fliers soared to top honors with 18 points in the first national intercollegiate gliding meet at the Purdue University airport, yesterday. Purdue was second with nine points and the University of Minnesota, third with four. More than a score of planes competed in the national intercollegiate flying meet today.

Vienna—Schuschnigg Shows His Strength

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—In the midst of reported negotiations between Austria and Germany—and possibly Hungary—over commercial rapprochement, the Schuschnigg Government has taken occasion to discipline certain pro-German elements. A non-Jewish veterans' organization called "Frontkämpfer," devoted to preserving wartime comradeship with German veterans, was ordered dissolved. Two persons prominent in Austrian life, who had been working to reform the Nazi ranks in Austria, were arrested.

In view of the reported better relations between Austria and Germany, these moves were thought to be merely evidence of a strong domestic ruling hand.

Austrian Government drives for unity: Page 3.

Personnel—Strong Civil Service Urged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CANTON, N. Y.—A strong civil service, tapping the abundant resources of higher education, was pictured as the critical contribution of schools and colleges to the complex government of the future, at the Conference on Canadian-American Affairs today, by Sir Robert A. Falconer, former president of the University of Toronto.

"A great civil servant," he said, "is one of the most real powers in the whole process of government."

Yesterday, Dr. Howard Lee McBain of Columbia University called for a clear grant of regulatory powers to the American Federal Government as a basis for that economic planning in future which cannot be avoided. The present inadequate regulatory powers and the uncertainty of stretching them by court interpretation, he said, have created a wholly unsatisfactory situation.

American-Canadian conference report: Page 11.

Reich—More Protestant Pastors Released

BERLIN (AP)—Secret police released 12 more Protestant pastors from concentration camps yesterday. Thirteen ministers, however, still are forbidden to preach and 25 more have been forced to leave their congregations.

Gen. Joachim von Ribbentrop, Reichsführer Hitler's arms expert, is understood to have urged settlement of the German church problems as an aid to appeasing British public opinion.

Penalty—Tacoma Kidnaper Gets 45-Year Term

TACOMA, Wash.—Under the Lindbergh Kidnap Law, Harmon W. Waley pleaded guilty in the Federal Court and was yesterday sentenced to 45 years in prison for the abduction of George Weyerhaeuser, reports the Associated Press. Although Mrs. Waley also pleaded guilty, Judge Cushman questioned whether her plea was justified by her previous testimony, and put the case over until today.

Waley refused to ask leniency for himself, but appealed to the court in behalf of his 19-year-old wife. He claimed she did not know of the kidnaping until the third day after the Weyerhaeuser boy was in Waley's hands.

A second sentence for conspiracy was set at two years, to run concurrently with the main sentence. A third indictment for mail fraud and extortion was left pending against the 24-year-old ex-convict. Federal officers said he would be eligible for parole after 15 years.

Irish—Conciliation With British Nearer

DUBLIN—The Irish Free State was today reported preparing a formal and far-reaching reconciliation with Britain, at a time when unusually conciliatory speeches from Eamon de Valera, head of the Dublin Government, in the Dail, and from Dominion Secretary Thomas in the British Parliament have paved the way, reports the Associated Press. Mr. de Valera expects to be called to London shortly to review the entire list of outstanding differences, it was said in high government quarters.

A tentative program for a meeting of British and Irish minds has already been drafted, it was learned. It includes: British elimination of the Governor General and inclusion of his power in the Presidency. . . . Irish guarantee that the Free State will always help defend Britain, and will never aid its enemies in any way. . . . A plebiscite, in which the Free State people could themselves choose between some connection with Britain and a full republic. . . . A Free State pledge to abide by the plebiscite. . . . British surrender of jurisdiction over certain Irish ports. . . . Mutual tariff reductions and economic agreements.

Released—Sweitzer Furnishes $10,000 Bond

CHICAGO (AP)—Robert M. Sweitzer, Cook County's ousted treasurer, pleaded not guilty to an indictment charging withholding of $414,129 in public funds, and was released yesterday under $10,000 bond.

Sweitzer, for three decades a power in the Democratic Party, is accused of a shortage of $414,129 in funds belonging to the county clerk, an office he held for 24 years.

Labor—World's 40-Hour Week Brought Nearer

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—With five votes to spare over the necessary two-thirds majority, the International Labor Organization advanced the world's 40-hour-week convention by a test vote June 20. Final passage was thus thought to be assured.

The convention binds no one—except in solemn resolution to work toward this end. But it is held that the organization thus prepares the way for world industrial agreements which are inevitable.

Revenues—Income Taxes Pass Billion Mark

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—With new taxes in the news, income tax revenues for the current fiscal year, now drawing to a close, have risen above $1,000,000,000 for the first time since 1932. The year's total to date is $1,024,964,644.

Because revenues exceed expectations, and because new-deal spending has not been so great as President Roosevelt's predictions, the American public debt on June 30, when the fiscal year ends, will be some $2,250,000,000 below the Chief Executive's gloomy figures last January. It will reach about $28,800,000,000.

The deficit for the fiscal year is not likely to exceed $3,500,000,000. President Roosevelt forecast a deficit of $4,869,418,338. The "out" of $1,300,000,000—one of the worst "bad guesses" in history—was suspected in advance to be a deliberate overcalculation.

Employment—Decrease Reported for May

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The first employment decline in five months was reported yesterday by Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor. Employment in the United States fell off by 126,000 workers from April to May and weekly pay rolls declined $3,900,000.

Miss Perkins pointed out that in the five preceding months increases had been reported by the department despite the usual seasonal trend down. The loss in the April-May interval was attributed to a seasonal drop in factory employment and retail trade.

Conservation—Fund of $38,827,500 Allotted

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Announcement was made today that presidential approval had been given to $38,827,500 in projects to be undertaken by the Department of Agriculture.

The allotments included $25,000,000 for soil conservation and erosion and $13,827,500 for reforestation and forest preservation.

Millions Lost; Ship Subsidies Cause Revolt

By **Joseph C. Harsch**

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 22 — Have the taxpayers of the United States received fair value for the millions they have poured forth during recent years for the purpose of building up a modern, efficient merchant marine?

This question provides the basic issue in the controversy over ship subsidies and mail contracts which has during the past week rocked political Washington as no other issue since the cancellation of the air-mail contracts in early Roosevelt days.

According to the findings of both the Post Office Department and the special Senate investigating committee headed by Senator Hugo Black (D) of Alabama, the answer is a sharp negative. And as a result of those findings a powerful demand has arisen in Congress for complete abandonment of the existing devices for strengthening America's maritime position. The proposed alternative is government ownership with private operation under profit limitations.

Cost Set at $78,535,855

The net cost to the taxpayers of America's government-subsidized merchant marine up to June of 1934—the last date for which complete figures appear to be available—is estimated by the Post Office Department at $78,535,855. This figure represents the amount of the outright grant in aid to the ship lines in the form of (1) reduced interest rates on loans, (2) mail payments above and beyond what it would cost to carry the mail on a straight poundage basis and (3) the discount in the value of ships made to private purchasers of Shipping Board vessels.

This cost figure ignores the initial loss of $451,000,000 which the Government took when it sold 220 vessels which belonged to it as part of the World War aftermath. The ships cost the Government $516,174,249. They were written down to a book value of $64,972,895. That reduction in value, in view of the fact that the ships served their purpose during the World War, is written off the books entirely.

Low Interest Rates

Beginning then with the $64,972,895 book value in 1923 the first concession to the merchant marine was a further reduction in the price of these 220 ships to $41,411,665 or an outright grant to the purchasers of $23,561,229 for the purpose of encouraging the establishment of American lines with American ships.

The second outright grant is in the form of low interest rates on construction and repair loans made by the Shipping Board. Such loans were made at rates between one-eighths of 1 per cent and 3½ per cent. Had the ship lines been forced to pay the regular commercial rate of 5 per cent their interest charges would have been greater by $34,855,511 than they were.

The third outright grant is the excess paid in the form of mail subsidy beyond what it would have cost to pay for carrying the mails on a regular American poundage basis. By June of 1934 the excess payments were $103,723,247. The cost on a poundage basis would have been $15,534,509 at American rates, and only $6,802,434 at foreign rates. Incidentally, if the present mail contracts remain in force throughout 1936 it is estimated that the excess mail subsidy payments will amount to $268,000,000.

In addition to these outright grants the American taxpayers today have an investment in the mail contract-holding lines which is estimated by the reports to be nearly double the equity of the line operators themselves.

Big Share of Capital

In other words, the taxpayers have not only supplied the profits which have made possible official salaries and bonuses—which in the case of J. P. Grace of the Grace Lines reached a peak of $971,660 for the year 1928—but the taxpayers have also provided a lion's share of the working capital of the lines. The Government today has an outstanding investment of $112,514,000 in ships having a book value of $186,406,000. At the same time the net worth of the companies themselves is estimated at $80,558,000—or less by a wide margin than the total amount of mail contract payments to the lines since 1928.

If Ewing Y. Mitchell, ousted Assistant Secretary of Commerce, is correct in his charges, an additional $1,720,000 should be added to the total of outright net grants to the ship lines on account of the refund penalties waived by the Government when the Leviathan was permanently laid up.

In brief, then, the Government has given the lines with mail contracts—incidentally the same lines which purchased the 220 Shipping Board vessels—both $112,514,000 of working capital and also an outright gift of $78,535,855 net toward the operation and maintenance of those lines.

What is there to show for this investment of taxpayers' money?

According to Government records 29 new ships with an aggregate tonnage of 226,218 tons have been added to the Merchant Marine under the mail contracts and another 21 must be built under those same contracts, although there is some doubt that all of the 21 will become realities. Even if these 21 are built, there will be only 65 ships under 17 years of age in the service when the mail contracts expire.

But this increment in the nation's overseas Merchant Marine is so small compared to what other nations have been doing in the meantime that the United States "ranks lower in cargo vessels of 2000 gross tons or over, built within the last 10 years, than any other country having any shipping except Spain," according to the official reports.

While the United States was building nine such vessels, Great Britain built 735, Japan 74 and Norway 130.

So far as peace time needs are concerned, the Post Office Department report holds that despite the millions of dollars spent or obligated, "we find ourselves with less than 2 per cent of the world tonnage of new and modern cargo ships and scant provision made for the replacement of our fleet, which has about outlived its usefulness."

In addition, the Navy Department estimates that in case of war at least two thirds of the existing commercial tonnage would be required for naval auxiliaries, leaving a balance of only one third to handle both the commercial needs of the nation and army transport in the event that overseas military operations were involved.

Thus there would be a serious shortage in tonnage in event of war aggrevated by the fact that "the greater portion of the foreign ships in competition with American vessels are newer and faster." Any potential enemy would presumably have not only more ships to supply its navy and transport its troops, but also larger and faster ships.

Cleavage of Opinion

Up to this point there is little controversy over the facts. When one begins to seek the reason for this deficiency in the American Merchant Marine, the divergence of opinion becomes pronounced and heated.

The ship operators point to book losses in their ship operations and insist that the extent of the subsidy is still insufficient to make up for the differential in cost of operating ships under American laws and labor standards.

The administration investigators point to complex holding company structures with more than substantial salaries at the top, and substantial profits by most of the top holding companies as evidence that the profit is drawn off improperly through the involved corporate structure, and that the ship lines themselves could show a very comfortable margin of profit if not burdened with the holding company superstructure.

But whatever the merits of the argument—namely, whether the remedy lies in even greater subsidies, or in strict regulation of the ship lines—the fact remains that American taxpayers have footed a $78,000,000 bill and made a $112,000,000 loan and obtained in return a Merchant Marine at the very bottom of the world's list except only for Spain.

Horse Sense in Humaneness

Wide World — **A One-Horse Wrinkle in Rainy Bergen**

Kind-Hearted Teamsters in the City of Perpetual Rain Attach an Umbrella to the Harness

Wise natives of Bergen—Norway's "city of perpetual rain"—present a practical challenge to Mark Twain's well-known quip concerning the aptitude of people to talk about the weather and yet never do anything about it. Bergen is located in a valley where the clouds gather in the rock-sided depression and precipitate frequent showers. It rains on an average of 300 days in the year. The natives go prepared for damp weather. Kind-hearted drivers don't overlook their faithful horses. An umbrella attached to the forward trappings of the harness keeps a fuzzy pair of ears dry under the deluge. When it rains in Bergen, folk raise umbrellas over man and beast—and let it rain!

Currency Policies Show Their Results

By a Staff Correspondent

Washington

THE different paths followed by the United States, France and the United Kingdom in meeting the depression are shown in the following table:

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices

Country / Base period	U. S. 1926 (100)	France 1913 (100)	U. K. 1930 (100)
Commodities	784	126	200
1926	100.0	895	..
1927	95.4	642	..
1928	96.7	645	..
1929	95.3	627	..
1930	86.4	554	100
1931	73.0	502	87.8
1932	64.8	427	85.6
1933	65.9	398	85.7
1934	74.9	376	88.6
1935 (March)	79.4	335	86.9

The foregoing figures graphically illustrate the course of the business cycle in three countries, which have attempted to meet the crisis in three different ways:

1. United States—After a terrific deflation which carried prices down to a low point of 59.8 in February, 1933, business recovery, credit inflation and the professed determination of Mr. Roosevelt to boost prices, have brought prices back, halfway up the ladder. On April 27, 1935, the index was 80.3, 20.5 points above the depression low.

2. France—Adopting the opposite policy from the United States, France stayed on gold, and let deflation take its course. Wages, salaries, prices all declined. While purchasing power of the dollar has dropped, purchasing power of the franc has advanced.

3. United Kingdom — Great Britain left gold, and adopted a "managed currency." The figures show that it has been practically free from price fluctuation under its system, satisfaction with which is one of the reasons why international currency stabilization has not been more popular in London.

(All figures from U. S. Department of Labor.)

Lindbergh in Maine

NORTH HAVEN, Maine, June 22 (AP)—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh arrived from New York by airplane yesterday at the Dwight W. Morrow summer estate here where his son, Jon, has been for several days with members of the Morrow family. It could not be learned whether Mrs. Lindbergh, the former Anne Morrow, accompanied her husband.

Dighton Opposes Track

DIGHTON, Mass., June 22 (AP)—Counsel for the town of Dighton today announced they were drawing up an injunction decree for presentation to Judge James C. Donnelly for enforcement of his ruling against the Dighton Dog Track.

Austria Dissolves Pro-German Union Of Ex-Servicemen

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, June 22—The Government has issued orders to dissolve the pro-German non-Jewish ex-servicemen's organization called the "Frontkämpfer," a union to preserve the war-time comradeship with the army of the German Reich. This is the organization which recently invited British ex-servicemen to come and visit them in Austria after their visit to Germany which the Prince of Wales recently approved.

The reason given for the dissolution is the "anti-state" tendencies of the organization.

The Government also arrested the only two remaining prominent political men with pro-German feelings, Colonel Leopold and Engineer Neubacher.

Colonel Leopold was formerly a Socialist but later became a National Socialist deputy in the struggle during the last days of the Austrian Parliament against Italian influence in Austria and against Fascist tendencies of the Heimwehr, whom he accused of accepting money from the Italians, during the last days of the Austrian Parliament.

Herr Neubacher has been working openly and has been generally trying to find a legal basis for reforming of the National Socialist Party in Austria. He had, however, connection with the most extreme National Socialist quarters in Germany.

These two moves come at the moment when negotiations are understood to be in progress for a commercial rapprochement between Austria and Germany, possibly including also Hungary. They are, therefore, interpreted merely as an indication of the present Government's determination to maintain its power, rather than as a sign that it is anti-German.

Soaring Commodity Prices Pressing On

(Continued from Page 1)

gives an approximate idea of the change that is going on.

"Back to the 1926 dollar!" is the slogan of Mr. Roosevelt and his advisers. The idea is more generally expressed in the determination to have "cheap money" and to lighten debts. How this works out is easily understood. A farmer with a fixed mortgage on his house was previously able to pay interest on it with 100 bushels of wheat. The price of wheat slumped, while the amount of the mortgage remained the same, so that he required 200 bushels of wheat to pay the debt.

Two financial courses were open: to seek stability gradually by adjusting the value of the currency to the new economy, a course which America followed; or to seek stability by adjusting the new economy to the old currency, a course which France followed. Thus, in America, the currency has been depreciated and prices are rising; while in France the currency is being held the same, and prices are falling.

Economists agree that rising prices stimulate business, though it is dangerous to carry the program to excess. If cotton prices are advancing, for instance, textile interests lay in a supply, and retailers make purchases before the manufactured goods advance. Consumers tend to buy, too, if they think prices are going up.

Yale Announces $21,100 In Grants for Students

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 22 (AP)—Award of eleven university regional scholarships totaling $7950 and 31 sterling memorial tuition grants totaling $13,150 to students planning to matriculate at the university next September was announced last night by Yale.

Students awarded regional scholarships normally receive $650 to $850 for the freshman year and $400 to $600 for each of the other three years.

France Cool To British On Air Locarno

(Continued from Page 1)

over the British separate naval accord with Germany.

After reaching what seemed to be a deadlock earlier in the day on the question of a European pact of mutual assistance by air, Mr. Eden telephoned London apparently for fresh instructions.

M. Laval indicated that he maintained his former strong criticism of the Anglo-German naval accord saying "I exchanged with Captain Eden all useful explanations" regarding that accord.

The Premier, explaining the conversations, continued:

"We then considered the European problems created by the present international situation. We considered the method of collaboration of the two governments.

"It seemed necessary for us to find a practical means of solving all the questions which interest not only our two countries but other European powers. Captain Eden informed his Government of our conversations. I will have a further talk with him upon his return from Rome.

"Captain Eden and I agreed to recognize that France and England should remain faithful to their common duty which is to work in closest co-operation toward the establishment of the peace of Europe by strengthening collective security."

Income Tax Eased In South Africa

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE TOWN, S. Af. — As a result of an additional budget surplus in South Africa, married men with three children earning £700 or £750 a year will henceforth not pay a penny in income tax.

This announcement was made by the Minister of Finance, N. C. Havenga, in the House of Assembly. The surplus amounted to £720,000 of which £300,000 is devoted to the relief of the married taxpayer.

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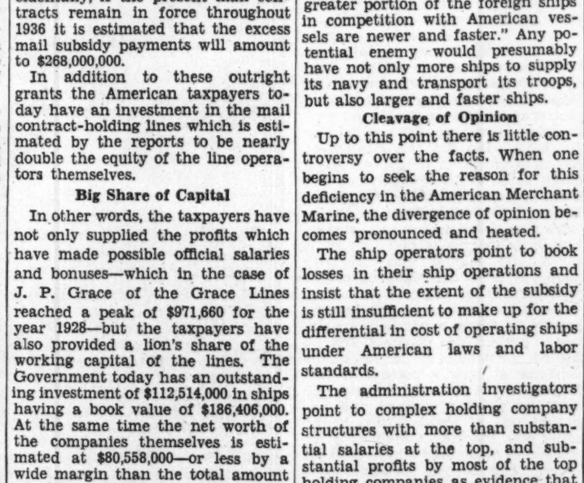
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Yale Varsity Beats Harvard By Wide Margin

REGATTA COURSE, NEW LONDON, Conn., June 22 (AP)—Yale's varsity crew trounced Harvard by about 12 lengths in their 73rd annual boat race on the Thames today. The victory was Yale's 39th in its long series with Harvard. The Crimson has won 34.

They were lined up for the start at 9:51 and were off on the four-mile test at 9:52.

It was an even start but Yale pulled into a slight lead by the time the two shells had gotten 100 feet away from the bridge. The Elis were rowing smoothly and powerfully while Harvard was splashing somewhat.

Without apparent effort, the Blue shot past the half-mile mark a quarter length in front and seemed to be gaining slowly but steadily on a Crimson boat that still was doing considerable splashing.

Harvard smoothed out its stroke after three quarters of a mile and Yale's margin as they passed the mile mark was no more than a half length.

There was no change in their relative positions as they dug in a mile and a half from the start. As they reached the submarine base, Yale had stepped up its beat and was pulling away steadily. As they passed the two-mile mark, Yale, rowing at a much faster beat, held a three lengths lead.

With every stroke the Eli boat forged further and further in front. The Blue's advantage at the 2½-mile mark was at least six lengths and they still led by that distance as they went over the 3-mile mark.

Stepping up the beat again, Yale was running away from the Crimson all the way down the final mile. The Elis, smooth and powerful even at a terrifically high beat, simply walked away from their rivals. Harvard, splashing badly, stuck doggedly to its hopeless task. Yale crossed the finish line almost a full minute before the weary Harvard oarsmen finished.

The times were announced as 20:19 for Yale and 21:04 for Harvard.

The varsity triumph, gained over a four-mile upstream course, gave Yale a clean sweep of the 1935 regatta for the Eli freshmen and jayvees scored narrow victories over Harvard representatives in the two preliminary races yesterday.

Makes Clean Sweep for Yale in Regatta Against Harvard

Wide World

The Yale Varsity Eight-Oared Crew Which Defeated the Crimson Over the Four-Mile Course at New London.
Left to Right: Joseph H. Holmes Jr., '36, coxswain; James C. Castle '36, stroke; Benjamin I. Taylor Jr., '35, No. 7; Edward D. Wilson '36S, No. 6; David L. Livingston '35S, No. 5; Lewis Johnson 2d., 37S, No. 4; Capt. William S. Kilborne '35, No. 3; John S. Pillsbury Jr. '35, No. 2; Robert E. Belknap Jr. '36, bow.

Allison and Jones Share Honors In Queen's Club Play

LONDON, June 22 (AP)—Wilmer Allison of Austin, Texas, won his way into the finals of the Queen's Club tennis tournament today by defeating Donald Budge of Oakland, Calif., 10—8, 6—3.

David Jones of New York, former captain of the Columbia University tennis team, also moved into the finals with a 2—6, 6—0, 6—3 victory over Daniel Prenn.

Allison rallied to overcome a brilliant start by the young Californian, but Jones' triumph over the German was surprisingly easy.

In the women's singles, Mme. Sylvia Henrotin of France defeated Lucia Valerio of Italy, 6—8, 6—4, 6—3, and Anita Lizana of Chile won from Susan Noel of England, 4—6, 6—3, 6—4.

Later it was officially announced that because of the Wimbledon opening Monday no singles finals would be played. The names of Allison, Jones, Mme. Henrotin and Señorita Lizana will be inscribed on the two cups.

America's No. 1 ranking amateur doubles team of Allison and John Van Ryn was unexpectedly ushered out of the Queen's Club tennis doubles yesterday as the No. 2 combination of Gene Mako and Budge sped through two rounds without losing a set.

Allison, the United States No. 1 player, and his veteran partner struck a pair of Tartars in George P. Hughes and C. R. D. Tuckey of Great Britain, in the second round, and were eliminated, 9—11, 6—3, 6—4.

Mako and Budge, youngsters, stepped through Harry Cooper and Jack Lysaght, of England, to win their second-round match 6—2, 9—7. A half-hour later they mowed down the American pair of Wilmer Hines, of Columbia, S. C., and Henry Culley, of California, 6—4, 6—3, to enter the semifinals.

Sidney Wood, fifth member of the United States Davis Cup team, and his Spanish partner, Ernest Maier, also went into the semifinals. They defeated Harry Hopman of Australia and Daniel Prenn, formerly of Germany, 7—5, 6—3, to earn the right to meet Hughes and Tuckey.

Allison got partial revenge in the mixed doubles. He paired with Helen Jacobs, the United States titleholder, to defeat Tuckey and Peggy Scriven 7—5, 6—1 in a second round match. The veteran Texan also captured his singles match and joined Budge and Dave Jones, former Columbia University ace, in the semifinals. Allison eliminated K. C. Gandar-Dower in straight sets, 6—4, 6—4. Jones advanced by default of J. S. Olliff.

The only other American setback was the defeat of Dorothy Andrus, of Stamford, and Mme. Sylvia Henrotin in the women's doubles. After defeating Hilda Harvey, England, and Mlle. Elia Alvarez, of France, 6—4, 6—2, in the second round they fell before Mrs. Harry Hopman and Joan Hartigan of Australia, 4—6 6—3, 7—5.

Southern Association

Results June 21

Memphis 7, Knoxville 2.
New Orleans 12, Chattanooga 7.
Atlanta 6, Little Rock 4.
Nashville 9, Birmingham 5.
Nashville 5, Birmingham 2.

Twenty-Five Years Ago on the Diamond

By a Staff Writer

June 22, 1910

CONNIE MACK'S Philadelphia club tightened its grip on first place in the American League race by scoring another double victory over New York. While this was taking place, Detroit was losing to St. Louis. The Athletics now lead Detroit by two full contests. Four and one half games separate the leading Chicago club from the second-place New York Giants in the National League.

Frankie Parker Tries New Shot In Tournament

CHICAGO, June 22 (AP)—Frank A. Parker, a star still in the experimental stage as far as he and his coach were concerned, was the target of cheers and jeers alike yesterday as he adopted a "guinea pig" role in the midst of his fight to regain the United States clay court tennis championship.

At the request of his coach, Mercer Beasley, the 18-year-old Milwaukee youth experimented with a strange shot, a new forehand with a twist that gives it the effect of a delayed chop. The stroke starts out like any other forehand, meeting the ball flat, but a quick cut under the pellet gives it the chop effect, the ball floating with the "greatest of ease" at his opponent.

Shot Resented

So far the crowd and Parker's opponents have been outspoken in their criticism and resentment of the shot.

The change in sentiment because of one experiment doesn't bother Parker one whit, however, as he believes the same critics will cheer it later on.

The advantage in the new delayed chop stroke, Beasley believes, is its deceptiveness; its disadvantage, the players argue, is that it slows the game and uses up a lot of energy for delivery of such a slow ball.

The crowd glued its attention on Atlanta's mighty little man, Bitsy Grant, but wound up cheering for Atlanta's "Big Bill."

"Big Bill' Reese turned in the most astonishing upset of the week by trimming Cliff Sutter, eighth ranking national star, in straight sets, 6—4, 7—5.

It was Reese's first big victory. He has reached the finals of the South championship twice, only to lose each time. He never has beaten Grant, however, and doesn't think he will this week.

Spectacular Gets

Grant had to make some spectacular "gets" to survive with a 6—2, 7—5 victory over J. Gilbert Hall of South Orange, N. J., seeded fifth.

Parker stayed in with a hard 7—5, 8—6 victory over Harris M. Coggeshall, Des Moines, and a 8—6, 7—5 conquest of Robert ("Lefty") Bryan of Chattanooga in the quarterfinals. He will meet Reese in the semifinal.

The fourth quarterfinal match, between Berkeley Bell of New York and Sin Kie Kho, Chinese Davis Cup star, was delayed until today because of rain. Bell had won the first set, 6—3, and was within two points of winning the second set at 9—7 when a heavy downpour forced them to quit. They will finish the match this morning to decide which of them meets Grant in the upper half of the semifinal bracket.

Pacific Coast League

(Second Half)

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Missions	3	1	.750
San Francisco	2	2	.500
Sacramento	2	2	.500
Los Angeles	2	2	.500
Seattle	2	2	.500
Hollywood	2	2	.500
Portland	2	2	.500
Oakland	1	3	.250

Results June 21

Missions 14, Oakland 3.
Hollywood 5, Sacramento 2.
Portland 4, San Francisco 2.
Seattle 12, Los Angeles 5.

Kitchell's Valkyrie Wins

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 22 (AP)—Douglas Kitchell's Valkyrie was first yesterday in the racing division of the American Yacht Club's Rye-New London race. George Ratsey's Zaida won in Class A of the cruising division and Praxilla, sailed by John Parkinson Jr. was first in the Class B of the cruising division of the race which started Thursday. A spanking easterly breeze died out after the yachts were well under way and several entries were withdrawn, while still others came into port so late that their time was not taken.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	37	20	.649
Chicago	29	22	.569
Cleveland	31	24	.564
Detroit	30	26	.536
Boston	28	29	.491
Washington	26	30	.464
Philadelphia	22	31	.415
St. Louis	16	37	.302

Results June 21

Detroit 7, New York 0.
Boston 3, St. Louis 0. (6 innings)
Chicago 5, Philadelphia 3.
One game postponed.

Canadian Golf Finalists

ANCASTER, Ont., June 22 (AP)—C. Ross Somerville, four times holder of the title and former U. S. amateur champion, and Gordon Taylor Jr. of York Downs, Toronto, yesterday stroked their way into the final round of the Canadian amateur golf championships. They will meet in the 36-hole final today. Somerville was carried to the 37th green before he eliminated Stan Leonard, of Vancouver, 1 up. Taylor beat Stew Vickers, 20-year-old Calgary player, 1 up on the home green after battling through the first 18 holes all square.

Revolta Steps Out Front

CHICAGO, June 22 (AP)—Johnny Revolta of Milwaukee, who usually waits for the final round to make one of his famous stretch runs, changed his tactics yesterday by shooting into the lead in the $3500 Medinah open golf championship with a par-shattering 69. Johnny's startling total, fashioned with a 34 out and a 35 in, broke par by two blows and gave him just that margin over his closest purruers, Ray Mangrum of Los Angeles and Frank Walsh of Chicago.

Chicago Owner's Plan Is Causing Some Discussion

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Philip K. Wrigley, who inherited the Chicago National League baseball club from his father, has instituted innovations since taking over the presidentship of the team. Most of his proposed changes met with approval; but recently, in an effort to improve the morale of the club, Mr. Wrigley started a new plan that is causing some discussion in the Windy City and much of this discussion is not favorable.

The president of the Cubs decided at the beginning of the season that he would travel with the team. When it comes East, Mr. Wrigley is on the same train. When it campaigns through the West, Mr. Wrigley is present. At Wrigley Field, the Cubs' home park, Mr. President is in his private box. Whenever you want Mr. Wrigley, just locate the Cubs and there you have him.

Also, Mr. Wrigley decided that it would be a great idea if, every evening when the team is on the road, he could take a different player to dinner, thereby getting to know his employees more intimately, perhaps to the extent of finding out what their personal problems are and helping them. Mr. Wrigley knew from past experience that family troubles affect a ball player on the field.

Have Tried This Before

What the Cub president didn't seem to know, however, was that he can learn very little about the personal affairs of his players in this manner. Most of his men will probably feel out of place dining with their owner. Club officials have tried this before and in most cases the result caused a maximum of discomfort for all parties concerned. Apparently it is doing the same for the Cubs.

Many big leaguers come from the country, either from the West or the wide-open spaces of the South and Southwest. They fight their way to the majors to play ball and that is about all some of them know how to do. A majority of players have very little to say, either to team mates or friends, concerning their affairs outside of baseball. Country youths learn that it is well to sit and listen when they come to the big city, and let someone else do the talking.

Of course there are exceptions. Once in a while you find a ball player who spends most of his time talking, even about his own business, which usually doesn't interest everyone else. That type of man might confide in his club president but even he might be suspicious and choose his words.

Certainly Mr. Wrigley is taking what he believes is a good step in the development of a winning team. Perhaps his idea is an excellent one, if not overdone; but according to rumors being circulated by men close to the Chicago organization, Mr. Wrigley would do well to forget his little plan, even to the extent of ending these trips with his hired hands.

Needs Better Discipline

P. K. pays tops in salaries. He provides the choicest food for his players and houses them in the most expensive of modern hotels. The club, as it stands, should be a contender. If anything is wrong, Manager Charlie Grimm is the man to determine why the machine is not functioning smoothly. It has developed that this 1935 Cub outfit, at the moment, is much in need of better discipline. Probably Mr. Wrigley knows this and is making an attempt to straighten out matters. However, he may do more harm than good unless he is careful.

* * *

Ed Moriarty, former captain and star second baseman of the Holy Cross Crusaders, made his major league debut with the Boston Braves yesterday at Braves Field and this morning is batting .500 and fielding for 1.000. His first appearance at bat in a professional baseball game came against Tex Carleton of the Cubs in the sixth inning, Ed pinch-hitting for Rabbit Maranville. Carleton's first pitch was a ball, outside and low, but his second was right down the middle and Moriarty slammed it to the right of center field for a clean single.

Moriarty was one of the hardest hitters in college ranks before signing a professional contract and he looked yesterday as if he might continue at least a portion of this hitting in the National League. He had two fielding chances and accepted one of them, although the other was officially scored as a hit instead of what might have been an error. The former Crusader has much to learn, but at least he has started out on the right road.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Minneapolis	37	26	.587
Indianapolis	32	26	.552
Kansas City	29	25	.537
Milwaukee	30	26	.536
St. Paul	29	27	.518
Columbus	27	30	.474
Toledo	26	33	.441
Louisville	19	36	.345

Results June 21

Columbus 9, Kansas City 4.
Milwaukee 6, Toledo 5.
Louisville 7, St. Paul 3.
Minneapolis 6, Indianapolis 5.

Must Replay Three Games

CHICAGO, June 22 (AP)—President Thomas Hickey of the American Association yesterday threw out three games the Columbus club won within the last week for using Don Hurst, an ineligible player. The contests thrown out were the two games Columbus won at Toledo last Sunday, defeating the Mudhens, 7 to 2 and 6 to 4, and Columbus' 7-to-5 victory over Kansas City last Wednesday. The games must be replayed, President Hickey ruled.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Buffalo	33	24	.579
Baltimore	35	28	.556
Montreal	34	28	.548
Toronto	34	30	.531
Newark	32	29	.525
Syracuse	32	33	.492
Rochester	25	37	.403
Albany	24	40	.375

Results June 21

Newark 10, Baltimore 2.
Only game played.

Giants Select Pensacola

NEW YORK, June 22 (AP)—The New York Giants will perform their spring training exercises at Pensacola, Fla., next spring, Manager Bill Terry announced yesterday. The Giants go there from Miami Beach, where they have trained for the last two seasons. Terry said the club would receive the largest guarantee at Pensacola it had ever been given although he did not divulge the amount.

Owens Battling Trojan Athletes In Meet Finals

BERKELEY, Calif., June 22 (AP)—It was Jesse Owens against University of Southern California today as the 14th national collegiate athletic association track and field classic swung the finals.

Although the odds were slim, the Ohio State Negro sophomore and his few teammates still lined up as a distinct threat to a powerful Trojan squad which led the preliminaries yesterday with a dozen qualifiers.

Ohio State, principally Owens, was tied for second with University of California, each having qualified six. Owens, running slightly under wraps, qualified easily in his four events.

He raced to an easy 9.7s. win in the 100-yard dash, leaped 26 ft. 1⅝in., on the first of only two attempts to crack a national collegiate record; literally loafed through a 21.3s. furlong and clipped off a 220-yard flight of low hurdles in 23.6s.

As a near capacity crowd of 23,000 assembled to witness the finals, Owens was called upon to virtually defeat Southern California singlehanded. In addition, he had to match his skill against Glenn "Slats" Hardin, Louisiana State's great low hurdler, and decide two long-discussed arguments about his merits as compared with George Anderson, University of California sprinter.

Two national collegiate records have already fallen, one by Owens when he shot out 26 ft. 1⅜ in. in the broad jump to erase the mark of 25 ft. 10⅝ in. set by De Hart Hubbard, Michigan Negro, in 1925.

Charles Congloff of Pittsburgh set the other new standard with his heave of 221 ft. 3¼ in. in the javelin. The former record of 220 ft. 11⅝ in. was made by Bob Parke of Oregon a year ago. Parke failed to qualify yesterday because of a sore arm.

Finishes in the two trial heats of the 100-yard dash and two of the preliminaries in the 220-yard low hurdles were so close the qualifiers other than first place men were not determined until late last night after officials viewed motion pictures taken of the finishes.

Baroness Maud Levi And Norma Taubele Advance

MONTCLAIR, N. J., June 22 (AP)—Baroness Maud Levi defeated Grace Surber of Jackson Heights, N. Y., 6—2, 6—3, and Norma Taubele of New York defeated Helen Pedersen, Stamford, Conn., 7—5, 6—4, in the semifinal round of the women's eastern clay court tennis championships yesterday.

Baroness Levi and Mrs. John Van Ryn of East Orange, took possession of the upper bracket in the women's double final by beating Elizabeth de Rham of Tuxedo Park, N. Y., and Elinor Righter of Greenwich, Conn., 6—2, 6—0, while Miss Taubele and Miss Surber filled the lower section with an easy victory over Elizabeth and Louise Blackman, 6—0, 6—2.

Reds Purchase Herman

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 22 (AP)—Larry MacPhail, general manager of the Cincinnati Reds, yesterday announced the purchase of "Babe" Herman from the Pittsburgh Pirates in a "straight cash" deal.

Sporting Around the Hub

Sarazen Heads Field of 92 Seeking Bay State Open Title

TWENTY-TWO amateurs are included in the field of 92 golfers who will tee off at 9:15 Monday morning in the opening round of the twenty-ninth Massachusetts open golf tournament at the Oak Hill Country Club, Fitchburg. Gene Sarazen is the favorite to win over that 6336-yard course.

The field will play the second round Tuesday, starting at 9:15, and those having the low 64 scores and ties for the first two days will play the final 36 holes on Wednesday.

A prize of $50 has been offered by a prominent member of the Fitchburg club to any player who breaks the course record, which is now held by Jose Jurado of Argentina. On July 12, 1933, in an exhibition match with Walter C. Hagen, Jurado scored a 69, negotiating the first nine holes in 33 and the incoming nine in 36.

* * *

College Girls' Tennis Final—Beth Lancaster of the Florida State College today won the seventh annual college girls' tennis final at the Longwood Cricket Club, Chestnut Hill. She defeated Virginia Arnold of the Sargent School, 9—7, 6—4.

* * *

And That's That—Harvard recently eked out a 13-inning 4-to-2 victory against the Yale nine to start their annual baseball series but since then the Crimson has been an also-ran with the climax coming yesterday at New London, where the Eli won the third and final game 6 to 2 to make it two out of three. Ted Horton of Yale and Bill Lincoln of Harvard had a pitchers' battle for seven innings after which the Blue combined some dazzling baserunning with a few hits to run the score from 1 to 6 to 6 to 2. Yale's three-run ninth inning was against the pitching of Martin Victor. Some 2000 of the crew regatta crowd watched the nines yesterday afternoon.

* * *

Business Partners Make Strong Golf Team—Jesse Guilford and George V. S. Denton, associated in business in Boston, journeyed to New London, N. H., and led a field of 59 teams after two rounds of play in the Lake Sunapee invitation four-ball golf tournament, which got under way yesterday morning.

Guilford and Denton were under par for the two rounds they played. In the morning they defeated H. E. Harwood and F. W. Capper, 4 and 3. Later in the day they beat William Faversham and A. H. Hepburn, 5 and 4.

Allan Ellis of The Country Club, and Clark Hodder of Weston, won from F. J. Healey and R. H. Knight, 5 and 4, in the morning, and from Frank Bownes and R. L. Hutchins, 5 and 4, in the afternoon. Ellis and Hodder are the favorites to win the event.

* * *

Manske Quits Post—Extra studies in the Boston University school of law has forced Edgar Manske, B. U. freshman football coach, who was recently appointed head coach of varsity basketball and assistant varsity football coach, to turn in his resignation.

* * *

Record Field at Brae Burn—The mixed foursome open tournament held at the Brae Burn Country Club under the auspices of the Women's Golf Association of Massachusetts resulted in a tie for low gross honors, Mrs. William Howard of Charles River and W. O. Blaney of Brae Burn tied Frances Stebbins of the home club and W. N. Trowbridge of Cohasset at 79 for low gross. A record field of 102 competed. Addie Turner and Ralph Munro of the United Shoe M. A. A. A. carried off low net prize with a 71.

Boston Player Beaten at Hartford—Mrs. William Martin of Boston bowed to Esther Edwards of Bridgeport, Conn., in a postponed semifinal round match of the New England lawn tennis tournament at Hartford, Conn., yesterday, 6—1, 6—3. Miss Edwards will meet Edith Moore of Montclair, N. J., the other finalist, in a special match for the title, probably at Montclair, the Associated Press reports.

* * *

Here and There—The Alumni Association of the West End House will conduct its first golf tournament at Kernwood Country Club, Salem, next Thursday . . . Entries for the City of Boston track and field meet to be held at Franklin Field, Dorchester, on July 4 will close July 1 with Robert E. O'Doherty, Boston Arena, 8c. Botolph Street, Boston . . . The Pittsburgh Pirates, occupants of second place in the National League standing, open a five-game series with the Boston Braves tomorrow afternoon at Braves Field by playing a doubleheader, which starts at 1:30 o'clock. Monday is an open date on the schedule, but the Pirates and Braves resume hostilities on Tuesday with another doubleheader.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	37	14	.725
Pittsburgh	32	25	.569
St. Louis	31	24	.564
Chicago	29	24	.547
Brooklyn	25	28	.472
Cincinnati	23	33	.411
Philadelphia	20	31	.392
Boston	17	36	.321

Results June 21

New York 11, Pittsburgh 4.
Philadelphia 8, St. Louis 3.
Chicago 11, Boston 3.
Cincinnati 5, Brooklyn 0.

Harvard-Yale Captains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 22—Thomas F. Curtin Jr., '36, of Pittsfield, Mass., and Richard Maguire of East Boston, respectively, have been elected captains of Yale and Harvard baseball teams for next year. pared at Choate School. Maguire, a Curtin is a second baseman and precatcher, was re-elected having led the Crimson during the season just closed. He came from Exeter.

College Baseball Result

Yale 6, Harvard 2.

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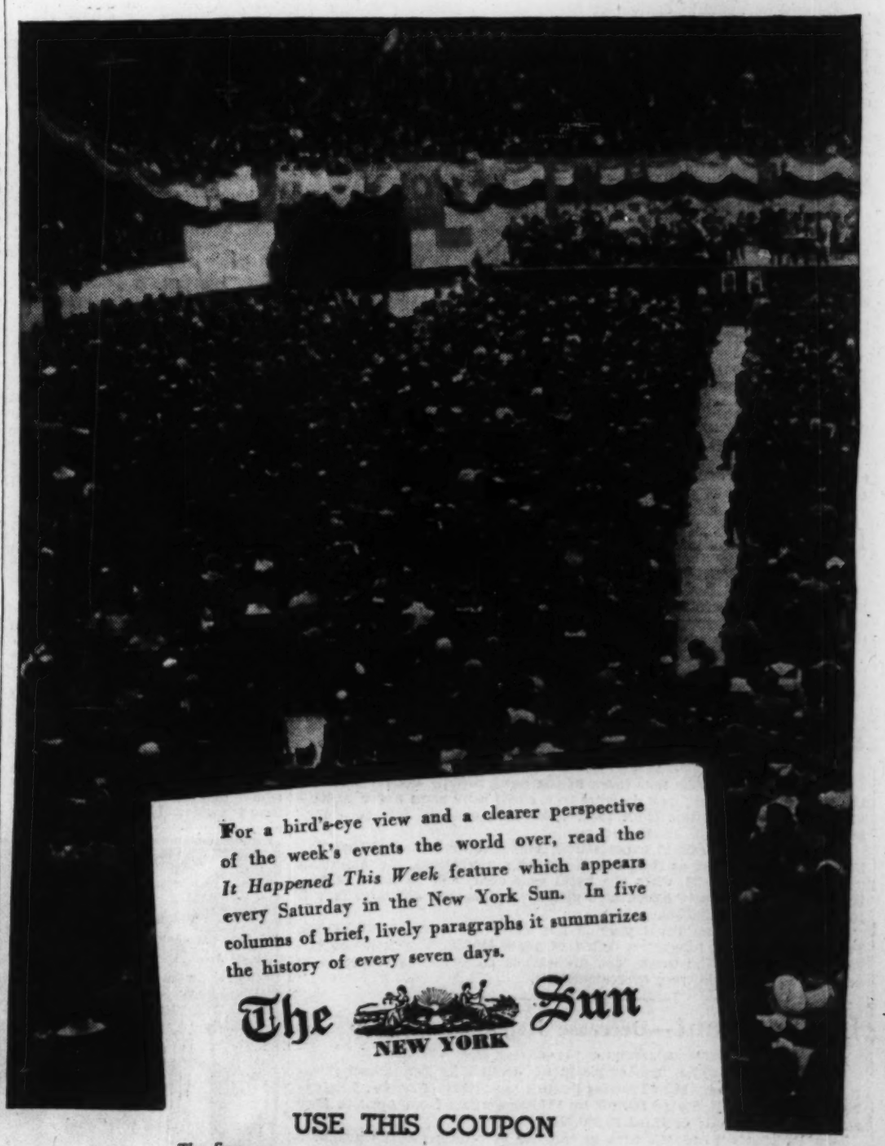

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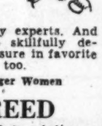
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Spring Comes to the Prairie

DO THEY say in the East that the meadow lark's song is sad? Then, perhaps, on the prairie he sang my song. After long absence, I try to recapture it in memory—the dull day that to me still seemed winter; the drive back along the road from the village behind headstrong young Dan; then suddenly from the telegraph wires overhead, that brief, brave little hymn. He must have sung it over and over to fit in all the words I heard.

"We shall not have zero weather again before October," he promised. "Now for the wild sweet summer of prairie flowers and lush green grain that will turn golden one day." So he piped out the long winter's rigors and repressions, and made his tiny confident invocation to the prairie's sudden burgeoning into abundant summer.

* * *

THE PRAIRIE IS so dramatic; everything is on such a vast scale. There is so much grain; so much sky; so many stars. On icy October nights I am almost sure I have heard the Northern Lights rustling and undulating down the sky, like a dancer's draperies, from a great sunburst of opalescent light overhead. I am almost as sure I have heard grain growing on rainless summer days, with the sky burning like a brazen bowl, and a cloud as rare as a galleon on the sea. Yes, close to the earth you may hear the grain—growing. The secret lies in those forty and fifty below zero frosts, buried deep down in the earth, which the sun pulls up day by day to water the strong, deep roots of barley and oats, wheat and flax and rye.

Spring rain we must have to start the seeds sprouting. Frost in the ground sustains, but germination demands rainfall. A gray day is a prairie Sabbath. After the tension of interminable frozen days and nights, when the nails in the roof overhead leap to the frost with the crack of a pistol shot, the first spring rain is incomparable in its quieting. The first great drops on the roof, the sluicing against the window panes, mean the letting down of all the fearing fortitude and become the precious music of release. Some modern should write a symphony about it!

* * *

THIS MORNING THE red-headed girl, as we call the little orange-barked willow tree at the corner of our neighbor's section, has begun to twine elusive greenish ribbons in her hair. Anton has his four big Percherons abreast on the gang plow, breaking up a field of stubble that the early freeze kept from fall plowing. Half a mile away his mark flutters, an old rag tied to a stripped sapling. It should be torn from the purple of Tyre or the scarlet of emperors for such a morning. The air is like nothing earthly. Such freshness, such clarity, such a strange transparency. Not far off a lake stretches, blue and sparkling in the sun. A mile distant a neighbor's house and barn and stiffly planted windbreak stand knee-deep in the same translucent sea. Mirage! For, though water lies in the ditches, there is no water anywhere on this well-drained land.

* * *

TODAY THE PRAIRIE is quiet. Usually it is as restless as the sea; always and always the wind—blowing, blowing, blowing. Hot winds on summer days, cool winds at night, and then the quick turn around the corner into September, with icy winds coming down too soon from far-off frozen places in the north.

Gulls follow Anton's plow across the field; a little slow-moving ship, its silver keel cuts a deep-set furrow, the prairie flowing off on either side in waves of rich black loam made fragrant with years of good farming. Crop rotation—rough grain, the years of fallow in between, and always the goal—preparing for the wheat: number one, northern, hard. The sample of the 1914 crop is still shown at the elevators. You pour it out in your hand. Such fatness, such color. Not one grain bleached or shrunken. The collector with his jade, the connoisseur with his porcelain, never handled treasure with greater reverence than these golden grains are sifted through the hardened, hopeful hands of the prairie farmer. He has all the long spring day to dream. Up at half-past four to have chores done and be in the field by seven, he begins the long still day. A man can do a lot of thinking before he has to turn the half-mile, sitting on a heavy gang plow traveling at the speed of four horsepower, Clydesdale or Percheron! This year Anton will sow wheat. He knows by the years of preparation that the soil is ready for the seed. Fullness of life, joy, romance, are his this fine spring morning. The excitement that the prairie knows every summer—the crop gamble with the grain-exchange quoting prices for fall delivery, and stands of wheat golden and more golden every ripening hour—is his this year by humble right. He has kept faith with the land. He talks about it shyly, wistfully. It is an adventure in hope, a hazard in expectancy. Patience, self-denial, integrity, industry—these are some of the qualities Anton will seed down with the wheat on the east quarter.

* * *

FARMERS STOP BY enviously to say, "You can afford to keep your land black." Not being able to afford the wisdom for patient waiting, they continue to sow wheat and reap sow-thistle. Men who have grown old farming on the prairie like to tell you there was not a single noxious weed when the first settlers came. A garden of wild flowers spread out over the whole vast land, the virgin prairie knew nothing of weeds. "And not for years after," one old-timer told me, shaking his head thoughtfully. "We'd taken off a lot of crops, so it wasn't in the grain. We first noticed them the summer a new family came out from the East. Always remember the year, because they were the first new people to come. Always said they must have brought the seed in a trunk!"

* * *

LOOK—QUICKLY! ALL our little budding poplar trees have broken out into fluttering, shimmering black leaves and scarlet flowers! A vast flight of red-winged blackbirds has paused to rest here for a moment on its way north. Around the corner of the house comes a little boy in a bright blue knitted suit, his clipped curls copper in the sun. He pulls a smudgy piece of paper from underneath his jersey and puts it shyly, but proudly, into my hand. There is rapture in his upturned face and we both whisper, not to break the enchantment.

"I have written a poem about it," is what he says, and I read:

When the water's in the ditches
And the poplar buds smell sweet,
That's the time for me, that's the time for me,
And the birds begin their tweet, tweet, tweet,
That's the time for me, that's the time for me.

F. D.

'When Music Sounds'

I HAVE never forgotten the face of a taxi driver applauding the finish of a Beethoven Sonata at one of the promenade concerts several years ago. He was dressed in his heavy driver's coat and old peaked cap, and he clapped his hands with the fervour of childhood. I felt I had found a real brother. There is something so friendly about music: it makes so many friendships. No one who loves music can be a really bad man or woman, nor can anyone who loves Shakespeare. There is a controversy for you. You can argue about that all through dinner.

They tell me "community singing" makes people happy and friendly, and that afterwards they feel much the better for it. One feels like that after a good concert. Why? Is it because at a concert you can betray your emotion in your face and not be shy about it, since everyone understands? Is it that during community singing you can sing as loud as you like and as badly or as well as you like, and nobody is rude about it?

It is, I think, because you can be really human at those times.—OLIVER BALDWIN, in "Unborn Son." (London: Grayson & Grayson.)

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CHILD AND RABBIT: *A Relief in Marble by G. N. Morewood*

RABBITS, beloved of children, deserve an enduring place in the world of art. In literature there are rabbits which have become famous the world over; for who is unacquainted with Alice's White Rabbit? And more recently Christopher Robin numbers a rabbit among his animal friends. Even we "grown-ups" and not above placing their images in our gardens, though we should perhaps have small welcome for the living animal.

In any case, with whatever mixed feelings the mere adult may regard rabbits, to the child he is irresistible. Gentle and friendly he is, with an accommodating readiness to eat almost any description of green food that is thrust into his hay-lined hutch.

The child in Mr. Morewood's relief is altogether appreciative of his soft little playfellow. The attitude is appealing, because it is so perfectly natural. Face and figure breathe an atmosphere of innocent happiness. Mr. Morewood is already known for his attractive designs in fountains and garden ornaments; but it would be difficult to find any of his work which, both in subject and treatment, so engages the imagination and touches the heart as does this little relief of child and rabbit.

Nasturtium Day

THEY came and held the sun's bright rays
When first the day was born,
They opened wide their hearts to light
Throughout the glowing morn,
And only Nature's tender hand
Such gay forms could adorn!

For some were dressed as ladies dress
When they go down to town,
And others with their burnished heads
Wore dainty robes of brown,
And each one smiled back to the sun,—
(They don't know how to frown!)

Blithely they scaled the rocks and climbed
Over the parapet,
Their gray-green leaves all clapped their hands,
Their rings with dew-drops set,—
They seemed to find such cause to shine,
And, therefore, could not fret.

I picked a handful of pure gold
And carried home my prize,—
They danced with glee upon their stems
In glad and gay surprise,—
And in a deep blue vase they smiled
Till star-shine kissed their eyes!

SUSAN F. CAMPBELL

Childhood on Bubbling Well Road

IN THE early sixties my father, a graduate of the Harvard Law School, was practicing law in Boston when he received a most advantageous offer to go to Shanghai. He accepted, married my mother in 1862, and with her began the journey that was to take them across the Isthmus of Panama to the Pacific, where they embarked on the famous clipper ship, *Flying Cloud*. . . .

We lived in a typical Chinese bungalow of the type that had been adapted to European needs. It was well set back from the road and approached by a winding driveway. There was a large bed of flowers just in front of the house, which contained many very sweet-scented Chinese and Japanese lilies. Their heavy perfume is still fragrant in my memory. The foundations of stone upon which the house was built contained openings shaped like keyholes which were most Chinese in character. I can see them yet, chiefly, I presume, because we children were most sternly forbidden to crawl through them and under the house where, no doubt, there were scorpions and other reptilian dangers, and my attention was thus emphatically called to their quaint contours.

A flight of stairs led up to a verandah which encircled the entire house. A large hall divided this domicile into two parts. On the right were our nursery, bedroom and bathroom, the latter with great green porcelain tubs. These tubs my brother and I diverted to our own peculiar purposes, for our nurse used to make for us the most delicious rose cakes by placing the petals of the sweet-smelling Chinese Rosa Rugosa with a little sugar between sheets of clean paper and pressing them under these great baths. . . .

Turning one's back to the rear of the house one had, on the right, a rose garden and mound with an arbor covered with rose vines. Here it was that I first caught the delightful odor of willow twigs burning, a pungent fragrance that always brings China back to me. Behind the rose garden was a grove of beautiful old bamboos with a stream running through it, on which lotus grew. My nurse used to pick out the lotus seeds and give them to us to eat. They are supposed to assure one's return to the place where they are eaten—in my case, alas! an assurance not realized.

My Chinese nurse was a small or lily-foot woman of the better caste. She was more to me than the usual mother would have been or could have been who had any other responsibilities. She was sweet and gentle, kind and withal filled with the humor of life. My mother says she often heard her chuckling over me in the next room, saying, "Too muchee funnee chilo." . . .

In those early days there were no cows in China. Instead, gray buffaloes were brought into the courtyard and milked for us. The Bubbling Well Road on which we lived then ran just outside the city, but today it is included in Shanghai proper. My father drove in and out to his office, while my mother rode in a sedan chair along streets where now I imagine a stream of motors rushes, as in all other countries. Such a peaceful, quiet life, in which there were no unpleasant things to remember. —From "Some Memories and Reflections," by EMMA EAMES. (New York: Appleton.)

Puck and Mr. Dooley—Friends

THE love of Mr. Dooley for Puck was as ardent as it was unexplainable. Indeed this friendship between the West Highland and Puck, the Skye Terrier, became the talk of the town where they lived. Also it was a source of considerable annoyance.

Dooley was seeker, Puck the sought. Night after night a melancholy howl beneath our bedroom windows announced the fact that Mr. Dooley was lonely, wanting the company of his little friend. Many were the means, even the ruses, tried to make him go away. At first we opened the windows and talked to him kindly but firmly—more and more firmly as time went on. But without success. We decided then to let Dooley in to share Puck's quarters, and sometimes this answered. The two dogs, happy in each other's company, would curl up side by side and sleep contentedly until morning.

Not so, however, if it was a hunting night with a bright clear moon in the sky. They would nearly scratch the house down until somehow they got away.

They had a definite means of communication, these two, whereby they told each other whether they were out for sport. We have watched them recognize each other from afar, coming slowly, yet apparently unconcernedly, nearer (this with intent to deceive their two-legged friends), meet almost carelessly; then with a sudden lick on the nose from one to the other they were off, and no calling, entreating, or scolding would make them return. At times they would simply make an assignation for the night, and Puck's increasing restlessness always heralded the hour when Mr. Dooley would be found squatting upon his haunches, waiting at the door.

It must not be imagined, however, that Puck and Dooley's friendship was founded upon their common love for sport alone. They did not always hunt, by any means, but took a simple pleasure in sharing the other's company.

Twice, when the household went away and the house was closed, Puck was sent on a visit to friends. The first time his new abode was some three quarters of a mile away, but that was nothing to Mr. Dooley. The day after Puck took up his new residence, Dooley was found on the doorstep, asking for his friend to come out and play. The next time, therefore, we arranged for Puck to go to friends at a much greater distance from his home. He was driven there across the river, with all his luggage. Next morning, at breakfast time, Mr. Dooley was discovered squatting in the middle of the drive!

How did he know that Puck was there? What mysterious communication, unheard, unnoticed, and unfelt by humans, had passed between those two friends?

A. C.

Jacob's Victory

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN VIEW of the present chaotic state of world conditions, the story of Jacob's experience at Peniel takes on an added interest. Faced with the problem of meeting his much wronged brother, and learning from his messengers that Esau was coming to meet him with four hundred men, Jacob, we read in Genesis (32:7), "was greatly afraid and distressed."

All that night he wrestled with the false material sense of being and of life as separate from God, and towards dawn the truth prevailed. He must have caught a clear glimpse of the divine nature of man made in the image and likeness of God. In his meeting with Esau next day not only had Jacob's fear been overcome, but Esau likewise was helped, for he expressed brotherly love. Then Jacob exclaimed (Genesis 33:10), "I have seen thy face, as though I had seen the face of God, and thou wast pleased with me."

How much more quickly would all problems involving enmity, hate, and resentment be overcome if each one could say of another, "I have seen thy face, as though I had seen the face of God"! As we learn to separate error from our thought of ourselves and others, and steadfastly refuse to be used by resentment, envy, self-pity, or fear, seeing our brother as God's image and likeness, and refusing reality to the faults which may seem to be using ourselves and him, we shall not only grow in strength and spiritual understanding and the power to reflect divine Love in ever-increasing measure, but we shall also be helping to heal much of the hatred and fear underlying so many of the problems of today.

Many a struggle may ensue before we realize that self-love is often behind resentment, fear, and condemnation. Mary Baker Eddy says on page 242 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": "There is but one way to heaven, harmony, and Christ in divine Science shows us this way. It is to know no other reality—to have no other consciousness of life—than good, God and His reflection, and to rise superior to the so-called pain and pleasure of the senses."

It is impossible for material sense even to glimpse the glorious perfection of God's universe. But as we steadfastly hold to the fact of perfect spiritual existence, refusing to give place to the evidence of the material senses, learning to see God reflected everywhere, we cultivate that spiritual sense which is unlimited in its ability to comprehend the spiritual facts of being.

Mrs. Eddy is definite in her statement, "There is but one way to heaven, harmony." Christian Science teaches, "Heaven is not a locality, but a divine state of Mind in which all the manifestations of Mind are harmonious and immortal, because sin is not there and man is found having no righteousness of his own, but in possession of 'the mind of the Lord,' as the Scripture says" (*ibid.*, p. 291). It is impossible to reach heaven, or this "divine state of Mind," if we allow resentment, fear, revenge, or hate a place in our thought. Only as we replace such disrupting thoughts with divine qualities, such as loving-kindness, generosity, forgiveness, and trust in Love's ever-presence, can we glimpse the harmony of such a state of consciousness.

Jacob, after his sharp struggle at Peniel, felt the power and presence of the spiritual sense of Life and Love which transformed his nature. God, being Mind, Spirit, Love, infinite and perfect, His creation, reflection, or expression, including individual man, is sinless and perfect, reflecting the qualities and attributes of God. For reflection cannot deviate one iota from its original.

Jacob had to overcome his sense of hate and fear, and realize that his only enemy was his false sense of life in matter. When his thought was sufficiently purified by the light of Truth and Love, he was able to see his brother as a son of God; hence his statement to Esau, "I have seen thy face, as though I had seen the face of God"—in other words, he saw man as spiritual and perfect, and the whole situation was healed.

Problems involving wrong and resentment, hate and fear, are not always easy to heal. But however badly we may seem to have been wronged, however wrongly misjudged, if we see such occasions as opportunities for learning to reflect Love and prove its life-giving power, never allowing any hate to abide in our thought, we shall find that the solving of such problems strengthens our latent spiritual qualities. And each such victory over self helps all humanity, for it proves the sustaining power and presence of divine Love. Thus we win that peace "which passeth all understanding."

In Mrs. Eddy's Message to The Mother Church for 1902 we read (p. 10): "When the human mind is advancing above itself towards the Divine, it is subjugating the body, subduing matter, taking steps outward and upwards. This upward tendency of humanity will finally gain the scope of Jacob's vision, and rise from sense to Soul, from earth to heaven."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Polish]

Sign

THE heart will be warmed,
Whether by a southern garden
Lush with an effortless
And early blooming;
Or whether, in the slanting silver
Of a northern rain,
By the friendly flower-seller,
Smiling from beneath a dripping brim
And proffering the minute perfection
Of the first Mayflowers.

MARION BROWNELL

Zwycięstwo Jakóba

Tłómaczenie artykułu w sprawie Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, który znajduje się na tej stronie w języku angielskim

DZIŚ wobec chaotycznego stanu świata opowieść o doświadczeniu Jakóba w Fanuel nabiera szerszego znaczenia. W obliczu zadania spotkania się ze swym mocno pokrzywdzonym bratem dowiedział się Jakób od posłów swoich, że Ezaw idzie przeciwko niemu z czterystu mężami i „zląkł się" . . . „bardzo a strwożył się" (z Pierwszych Ksiąg Mojżeszowych 32:7).

Całą tę noc walczył on z fałszywym materjalnym zmysłem bytu i życia, jako niezależnych od Boga, a o brzasku prawda zwyciężyła. Jakób musiał pochwycić jasny przebłysk natury boskiej człowieka, uczynionego na obraz i podobieństwo Boże. Nazajutrz przy spotkaniu się jego z Ezawem nie tylko został pokonany lęk jego, ale i Ezaw doznał pomocy, ponieważ wyraził miłość braterską. Wówczas Jakób zawołał: „iżem widział oblicze twoje, jakobym widział oblicze Boże, i łaskawieś mię przyjął" (z Pierwszych Ksiąg Mojżeszowych 33:10).

Gdyby każdy mógł powiedzieć bliźniemu swemu: widziałem „oblicze twoje, jakobym widział oblicze Boże," o ile prędzej rozwiązywanoby wszelkie zagadnienia, wywołujące wrogość, nienawiść i zawziętość! Kiedy nauczymy się oddzielać w swej myśli błąd od samych siebie i od naszych bliźnich i niewzruszenie będziemy odmawiać swego posłuszeństwa zawziętości, zawiści, litowaniu się nad sobą, czy też trwodze, widząc brata swego, jako Boży obraz i podobieństwo, i nie będziemy przyznawać rzeczywistości błędom, które pozornie nas i jego opanowały, wtedy nie tylko będziemy wzrastać w sile i duchowem zrozumieniu i pomnażaniu mocy odzwierciedlania Miłości duchowej, ale przyczynimy się też do uzdrawiania nienawiści i lęku, które są podłożem wielu zagadnień doby obecnej.

Możemy stoczyć nie jedną walkę, zanim uprzytomnimy sobie, że zawziętość, lęk i potępienie często są tylko samolubstwem. Mary Baker Eddy powiada: „Jest tylko jedna droga do nieba, harmonji, i w Wiedzy boskiej Chrystus wskazuje nam tę drogę. To znaczy—nie znać żadnej innej rzeczywistości, nie mieć innej świadomości życia, oprócz dobra, Boga i Jego odzwierciedlenia i wznieść się ponad tak zwany ból i uciechę zmysłów" (z Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, Wiedza a zdrowie z kluczem do Pisma Św., str. 242).

Rzeczą jest niemożliwą, aby materjalny zmysł mógł doświadczyć chociażby przebłysku pełnej chwały doskonałości wszechświata Bożego. Lecz jeżeli stale się trzymamy faktu doskonałego istnienia duchowego i odrzucamy oczywistość materjalnych zmysłów, ucząc się wszędzie widzieć Boga odzwierciedlonego, tedy rozwijamy zmysł duchowy, którego zdolność do pojmowania duchowych faktów bytu jest bezgraniczna.

Twierdzenie Mrs. Eddy, że „Jest tylko jedna droga do nieba, harmonji"—jest rozstrzygające. Wiedza Chrześcijańska naucza: „Niebo nie jest miejscowością, lecz boskim stanem Umysłu, w którym wszystkie ujawnienia Umysłu są harmonijne i nieśmiertelne, bo grzechu tam niema, a człowiek okazuje się nie mającym swej własnej sprawiedliwości, lecz, jak powiada Pismo Św., posiada umysł Pański" (*ibid.*, str. 291). Rzeczą jest niemożliwą, abyśmy dostąpili nieba, czyli „boskiego stanu Umysłu," jeżeli będziemy dopuszczać, by w naszej myśli mieszkały zawziętość, lęk, mściwość albo nienawiść. Jedynie przez zastąpienie myśli, szerzącej rozterkę, myślą o cechach boskich: miłosierdziu, wspaniałomyślności, przebaczeniu i ufności w ciągłą obecność Miłości, możemy doświadczyć przebłysku harmonji takiego stanu świadomości.

Po swej zaciętej walce w Fanuel Jakób odczuł moc i obecność duchowego zmysłu Życia i Miłości, które przeobraziły jego naturę. Ponieważ Bóg jest Umysł, Duch, Miłość, jest nieskończony i doskonały, przeto Jego stworzenie, odzwierciedlenie, czyli wyrażenie, zawierające w sobie indywidualnego człowieka, jest bezgrzeszne i doskonałe, odzwierciedlające cechy i właściwości Boga. Odbicie bowiem, nie może ani na włos odchylić się od swego pierwowzoru.

Jakób musiał pokonać swoje uczucie nienawiści i lęku i uprzytomnić sobie, że jedynym jego wrogiem jest jego fałszywy zmysł życia w materji. Gdy światło Prawdy i Miłości dostatecznie oczyściły myśl jego, stał się on zdolnym do widzenia brata swego, jako syna Bożego; stąd powiedzenie jego do Ezawa: „iżem widział oblicze twoje, jakobym widział oblicze Boże"—innemi słowy widział on człowieka, jako duchowego i doskonałego, a widzenie to uzdrowiło sytuację.

Zagadnienia, pociągające za sobą krzywdę i zawziętość, nienawiść i trwogę nie zawsze dają się z łatwością uzdrowić. Jednak, jeżeli pozornie wyrządzono nam wielką niesprawiedliwość, jeżeli nas niesłusznie posądzono, my zaś zapatrujemy się na takie okoliczności, jako na sposobność nauczenia się odzwierciedlania Miłości i dowodzenia jej życiodajnej mocy, nie dopuszczając, aby jakakolwiek nienawiść mieszkała w naszej myśli, wtedy się okaże, że rozwiązanie podobnych zagadnień wzmacnia ukryte duchowe cechy nasze. I każde takie zwycięstwo nad sobą pomaga całej ludzkości, dowodzi bowiem podtrzymującej mocy i obecności Miłości boskiej. Tak zdobywamy pokój „który przewyższa wszelki rozum."

W liście Mrs. Eddy do Kościoła Macierzy z roku 1902 czytamy: „Kiedy ludzki umysł postępując podnosi się nad samym sobą ku Boskiemu, ujarzmia on ciało, poskramia materję, skierowywując swe kroki naprzód i wzwyż. Ta dążność ludzkości wzwyż zdobędzie w końcu zasięg wizji Jakóba i ludzkość podniesie się od zmysłu ku Duszy, z ziemi do nieba" (str. 10).

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Mr. Mamoulian on Color Films

By E. C. Sherburne

New York

COLOR in motion-picture plays takes its proper place when used to accent dramatic values, according to Rouben Mamoulian. He has recently completed work as director of "Becky Sharp," the first technicolor feature-length film to be made in the three-color process. This photoplay is now having its first showings at Radio City Music Hall, and will shortly be exhibited in other cities. It is a Pioneer Picture, released through R. K. O.-Radio.

Mr. Mamoulian sees color as a parallel to music in the progressions that may be made from quiet beginnings through slowly mounting intensities to the full emotions of climaxes. Thus the screen version of Thackeray's "Vanity Fair," based on the drama Langdon Mitchell made for the use of Mrs. Fiske, comes to the screen in opening sequences of pale tones, with the cooler colors becoming warmer as the story gathers force, the hues always harmonizing with the mood of the scene.

* * *

Changing from black-and-white in motion pictures to color, Mr. Mamoulian likened to an artist putting aside etching for oil painting. There is this difference, however: the painting is a static—once the design is settled upon it stays put—whereas in the film a new factor, mobility, enters. The director working in black-and-white has only values of gray to reckon with, and is able to move his figures rather freely because there is always an essential harmony through the whole range of grays, and there is necessitly only to avoid large masses of white or black where they do not serve a compositional effect. A new difficulty develops with the introduction of color into a scene in which the figures are to be in movement, for a dress may provide a value that is right in one place in the composition and wrong as a color relation when seen in another place. Care must be taken to avoid abrupt contrasts of hues in closeups.

Because of all this, Mr. Mamoulian believes, a motion picture in color must be "cut"—every bit of the mosaic visualized in the final form—before the camera work begins. This means collaborating with the writer of the shooting script from the beginning, and, following the whole process through to the final assemblage of the master negatives from which are to be made prints for distribution to theaters. Only thus may a director achieve a film that is a unified whole.

* * *

This is not to say that the resulting picture will be a one-man job. Though the ideal motion picture would be the production of a director who, working with his own script, overlooked every detail, in practice that is not generally practicable because more than a year, possibly two years, would be required to make a film. An industry that is pretty definitely committed to release dates could not be run that way. So there is a division of labor and responsibility among the dozens of artists, craftsmen and technicians co-operating to make a motion picture, all following one lead, which should definitely be that of the director. Mr. Mamoulian likened the set-up to a flight of a hundred ducks in a triangle with the directing mentality at the forward point.

The eye has a way of making its own selections in a scene from nature or in a stage play. That is, we see not merely physically but mentally and emotionally. The camera lens, however, sees all that is put before it. Selection, then, must be supplied by the designer and director. Background objects that would be unnoticed in a general massing of gray tones may become undesirably assertive in color. This was one of Robert Edmond Jones's problems in designing the sets and costumes with which Mr. Mamoulian worked—to compose every scene to be photographed so that the camera should see only the objects and color relations that have the desired meaning.

While color, properly used, satisfies an emotional need in the spectators, when used without knowledge it may easily prove an irritant. So color, Mr. Mamoulian remarks, falls in the films into two elements—the visual, which corresponds in a general way to the use of gray values in black-and-white, and the aesthetic, which is an added factor so far as the emotional values peculiar to color are concerned. Visually, color tends to develop accents in the background that were not evident in black-and-white. These accents need to be controlled, just as the aesthetic element needs to be controlled.

An extension of film technique will be made possible by this controlled use of color. Montage in film cutting takes on a new phase when it has the emphasis of color. Thus in the Duchess of Richmond's ball, when news comes of the beginning of Waterloo, Mr. Mamoulian isolated groups of the fleeing revelers in selected color arrangements, and assembled these separate scenes in a sequence of mounting emotional impact, concluding with the impassive sentry in scarlet standing guard beneath a street lamp that cast an ominous red glow.

Personal Appearance

By Margaret Lloyd

THE occupant of Dressing Room No. 1 had one foot in a fuchsia silk slipper and the other in a walking shoe. The shaded amaranth dress that went with the slipper shimmered delicately behind the half-drawn curtains of the wardrobe. The slate-gray tweed suit that went with the walking shoe, and its companionate pale yellow knit sweater, had already encased the slender figure of the star-of-the-week, in the brief interval it took me to descend from the mezzanine, following the stage finale of Margo's personal appearance.

I thought I had an appointment with her. But she was so sorry (getting into the other walking shoe, and crushing a vagabond hat on her soft, natural colored, longish, curleyish hair), somebody was about to whisk her off to the Hasty Pudding Club. I left her at the stage entrance, where a tall young man, looking awed, approached her, hat in hand. Two other chaps, younger and even more collegiate, thrusting paper and pencil in her direction, pleaded meekly, "Is this Miss Margo?"

We had agreed to meet for luncheon the next day. In that little interval I had had time to observe the deep, thrilling voice of the Carmen Brown of "Crime Without Passion," face and hair not nearly so swarthy as those of the little dancer of "Rumba," and eyes larger, tawnier and more lustrous than either picture revealed. Also to learn that though she had become almost inadvertently a motion picture actress, though she sang a parody of "La Cucaracha" and danced only a few steps in her personal appearance at the Metropolitan Theater, Boston, that week, she was really a dancer—at heart and by profession.

Margo is a Mexican who speaks charming, cultivated English. She has spent a large part of her young life in the United States.

* * *

The comparatively few persons who saw that earlier unusual photoplay made by Ben Hecht and Charles McArthur on Long Island, "Crime Without Passion," are sure to remember the girl who played Carmen Brown. There was a melting quality to her voice, an emotional content to her characterization and a marked individuality that could not be forgotten. She was dancing in a New York night club when these two of the more daring of directors found her. But she had previously studied stage work and appeared in stock.

From that first screen success, she went out to Hollywood and made the more popular but less important picture, "Rumba," with Carole Lombard and George Raft. And was offered a five-year contract by Paramount. Now Margo is probably not yet sweet-and-twenty. She had escaped Hollywood without having her mouse-brown hair blondexed. She had made two pictures and still preserved her artistic and facial integrity (although there were signs of encroachment in "Rumba"). She could not be bound. So she chose the from picture-to-picture method, with time out for dancing and the development of dancing. She is now in Hollywood at work on another picture.

"There is so much undeveloped material in Mexico—so many legends. Dancing is common among the natives. Their dances could be put into an art form as Argentina has done with the provincial dances of Spain. I would not tell a story in these dances, but I would express the feeling of the stories, the atmosphere of the people. Dancing can say so much more than words to make everybody understand.

* * *

"The natives are descendants of the proud races of the Mayas or Aztecs. They are Indians and their dances are based on Indian rituals and traditions. The native Mexican dance is not related to the Spanish dance. Some Spanish influence there may be, as it is presented on the stage. The Mexican national dance borrows a part of its costume from the Chinese (influence of a visiting princess), and uses some Spanish heel work, but its intrinsic flavor is Mexican. The native Mexican dance is associated with elemental things — with land, with water, with space. And the dance I want to do in concert form is pure Mexican, for anything to be truly international in appeal must first be national in spirit."

Margo has done research work in the archaeology, the painting and sculpture of ancient Mexico, the music and primitive dancing rites of her people. She has studied ballet with Fokine and Bolm, and also studied Spanish dancing. "But," she said, "just as you would not expect Rivera or Orozco to use the Michelangelo physique for their modern figures, so you cannot expect to put a modern dance movement on a ballet base. Yet you can apply modern movement to the primitive ritual."

She told of a legend she had run into in a native settlement near Agua Caliente. The Indians, shy and reserved at first, responded to her friendliness and knowledge of their language, and one of the older women, after some persuasion, described The Festival of Harvest. The dance that illustrates this legend lasts four days. What Margo wants to do is to take this and similar legends and rituals straight from their source and, preserving their racial flavor, remold them into dance compositions comprehensible to the general public. With these ideals and visions, Margo is in very little danger of becoming Hollywoodized.

But at the time of our interview she was making a personal appearance—off as well as on the stage. Two waiters and the captain hovered round our table. "Was everything just right? Should the window be lowered? The shade raised?" As we left, the captain obsequiously announced that two ladies were waiting to meet her. And there they were at the foot of the diningroom, more papers and more pencils in hand.

What *can* autographs mean from a stranger to strangers?

At any rate, I left her there, but whether Margo signed her name for them, I cannot say.

Courtesy of Knoedler & Co.

"Freiin von Schenck Winter Stein," by Lucas Cranach the Elder

Old Masters in London

By Frank Rutter

London

FOR the first time since 1930, there are definite and unmistakable signs of genuine activity in the Old Master market. The renewed interest in pictures of this class is proved not only by the high prices given for works by Hoopner, Lawrence and Romney in the Joel Sale at Christie's, but also by the fact that this month there are no fewer than four exhibitions of Old Masters in Bond Street and thereabout. Mention has already been made on this page of the historical portraits of kings and queens of England at Agnew's.

Several very important pictures which have not previously been publicly exhibited are being shown at P. & D. Colnaghi's galleries. Among these is Holbein's magnificent portrait of Lady Guildford, dated 1527 and mentioned in Lord Lumley's inventory of 1690. This is a companion picture to the portrait of Sir Henry Guildford in the Royal Collection at Windsor. The Basle Museum possesses a large chalk study done as a preliminary for the portrait at Colnaghi's, and there is a copy of the same—about half its size—in the Metropolitan Museum, New York.

Another feature of this exhibition is Botticelli's "Madonna and Child with the Infant St. John," a beautiful late work, with the ascetic type of Madonna preferred by the master toward the end of his career when he was influenced by the preaching of Savonarola. There is an inferior version of this composition in Florence, done in the reverse direction, probably in the artist's studio, from the same cartoon after it had been pricked for transfer to the canvas.

Of the smaller pictures, one of the highest beauty is the exquisite "Portrait of a Man"—possibly Guillaume Fillastre. Chancellor of the Order of the Golden Fleece under Philippe Le Bon—by Roger van der Weyden. On the reverse of this panel is painted the sitter's armorial device, a holly branch, with the motto, "Je he j(j'ai) ce que mord." The historical and antiquarian value of this thoughtfully characterized portrait is increased by the fact that its frame and iron hook are contemporary with the painting. A delightful little Mabuse, "Madonna and Child Enthroned with Angels," Titian's "Penitent Magdalen" (from the Earl of Yarborough's collection), and Pieter de Hooch's "Wedding Party" are other treasures in this exceptionally important exhibition.

"Twenty Masterpieces: 1400-1800" is the title of another exhibition, in aid of King George's Jubilee Trust, at the Knoedler Galleries. Among the earliest works in this important loan collection are Daret's "Nativity" and Memling's superb portrait, "The Man with a Pink," both from the Pierpont Morgan Collection, and Crivelli's "Madonna and Child," from the Horace Harding Collection. From the latter collection has come Goya's splendid "Portrait of General Niccolas Guye," and Moroni's "Portrait of Giulio Gilardi." Hals's "Portrait of a Man," from the Charles Schwab Collection, and an exceptionally fine Maes, "Woman Asleep over her Reading," formerly in the possession of Nils B. Heraloff, are other works of special interest in this exhibition, which also includes Lord Sackville's fine Van Dyck, the full length of "Frances, Countess of Dorset"; Lady Belt's exquisite little Rembrandt, "The Tribute Money"; Lord Duveen's Romney, "Lady Hamilton as 'Mirth,'" and the elder Cranach's "Freiin von Schenck Winter Stein," lent by Gifford Cochrane.

More modest in its scope is an exhibition of eighteenth-century Conversation Pieces and small portraits at the Rembrandt Gallery in Vigo Street. The highest enthusiasm is aroused here by the charming oval portrait of his wife, "Mrs. Wheatley," by Francis Wheatley R. A., painter of the famous "London Cries." Most attractive also are two early Gainsboroughs, "Pastoral of a Lady as a milkmaid and a Soldier playing the flute," and another showing a "Lady in country dress and a Gentleman leaning on a cow." Zoffany is well and profusely represented, and by his younger rival Samuel de Wilde (1748-1832) is a theatrical scene from "All the World's a Stage," with portraits of the actor Quick and Mrs. F. A. Henry. Downman, Daniel Gardner, Romney and Beechey are also well represented in this unpretentious but enjoyable exhibition.

Margo

Mistaken Identity

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

MISTAKEN identity is the theme of many farces; and whether all identity is a mistake is the peg on which Signor Pirandello hangs his best-reputed puzzles. So there is no reason why mistakes and identities and all that kind of thing should not form a substantial part of the plot of the Gaiety's latest musical comedy, "Gay Deceivers." Except, indeed, that one of the deceivers is not gay at all, but the reverse. In fact, at times Mr. Clifford Mollison, that excellent and sprightly comedian, made his plight so pitiful that we were inclined to be plunged into sorrow, rather than doubled up with laughter, at his miserable condition.

Mr. Mollison plays the part of Pat Russell, a friend of Bob Ferriss (Mr. David Hutcheson), who has a rich aunt, Isabel Ferriss (Miss Charlotte Greenwood). Miss Ferris thinks that her nephew, who is the midnight sun of the night clubs, might just as well do a spot of work. So she sends him off to an island she owns in the West Indies, with secret instructions that he shall be made to toil like a slave. But Bob hears of the scheme, and persuades Pat to change identities with him—which Pat, thinking him a wealthy young man, is only too ready to do. But when he finds out what is being prepared for him in the Indies he is anxious enough to be free of his bargain. Unfortunately, whenever he claims really to be Pat Russell, the local population ducks his head in a bucket of cold water. This constantly repeated episode chills the audience even more than Mr. Mollison.

But, happily, there is Miss Greenwood to restore everyone's good humor and contentment. She sings, cracks jokes and high-steps with an inexhaustible vitality that communicates itself to the play as a whole whenever she is on the stage. There is also a good deal of very satisfactory dancing, as well as plenty of taking songs.

H. H.

The Cleveland Orchestra will open its eighteenth season—the third under the direction of Artur Rodzinski—on Oct. 10-12 in Severance Hall. The opera season will open on Oct. 31, with Strauss's "Der Rosenkavalier," for which Lotte Lehmann, Grete Stückgold, Emanuel List, Julius Huehn and Albert Mahler are engaged.

Katharine Cornell has arranged with G. Bernard Shaw to present his play, "Saint Joan," in America next spring. "Saint Joan" will follow Miss Cornell's tour in "Romeo and Juliet," which will open in October and continue until the holidays.

The Ann Arbor May Festival

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Ann Arbor, Mich.

THE forty-second annual May Festival of the University of Michigan school of music passed off with rather less glamour than in recent previous years, although there were high spots of excellence and a commendable percentage of novelty in the programs.

One negative novelty there was, incidentally, in the absence of the name of Johannes Brahms from all six of the programs, a thing which hasn't happened in years. And a fact without significance, to be sure, since it represented a fortuity and not a policy.

* * *

The real novelty was provided by the presence of two world premières among the listed works. The first fell on the opening night, when the Choral Union joined with Chicago Symphony Orchestra, under the baton of the composer, and gave the first public performance of Dr. Howard Hanson's settings for three of Walt Whitman's Civil War poems —"Beat! Beat! Drums," "By the Bivouac's Fitful Flame" and "To Thee, Old Cause."

Dr. Hanson has a fine gift for music of this nature and there was no mistaking the effectiveness of all three of these numbers with audience, especially the first and the last. Without being that vague thing, an "ultra-modernist," Dr. Hanson is quite aware of the possibilities of strange rhythms and of harmonies that would have frightened the old traditionalists, and he has made "Drums" a refreshingly unconventional composition in a type of music that might easily have led him into merely routine military writing.

* * *

The other new work was also choral, and maybe of just as much importance, since it increases the amount of music available in the limited field of children's cantatas. This one, written by Dorothy James, is a charming setting of Edward Lear's nonsense poem, "The Jumblies." Lying well within the range of the young voices, its music maintains a logical relationship with the text, a fact established not alone by the auditor's ear but by the positive fun which the 400 children themselves seemed to get out of it. Their performance was, as always, a great credit to the training of the Ann Arbor public school teachers, and especially of Miss Juva Higbee, the conductor.

This work was given at the Friday afternoon concert when Miss Ruth Posselt, young violinist, played with amazing mastery the Tchaikovsky Concerto.

The most completely satisfactory moments of the festival were the singing of Giovanni Martinelli at the Friday evening concert, when the popular Metropolitan tenor was in excellent voice and poured out a whole series of the more exacting arias with such gusto and authority that the great audience in Hill Auditorium was quite beside itself with delight.

On Saturday afternoon Josef Lhévinne played the Chopin Second Concerto with a superb tone that left the listener gasping with wonder — perhaps not too deeply moved by the emotion of the music, but certainly touched by the presence of no ordinary virtuosity.

* * *

The two most ambitious choral works which Dr. Earl V. Moore had prepared for this festival were Honegger's "King David," and Moussorgsky's "Boris Goduno," of which great things had been expected because Maxim Pantelieff was to sing the title rôle.

But when the score was all in, it was the voice of Paul Althouse which had moved the audience most deeply, Pantelieff having been at a distinct disadvantage in being forced to sing an English translation with which he was scarcely familiar and in which an imperfect accent handicapped him.

The Honegger psalm had been sung by the Choral Union a few years ago, and on repetition proved much less strange to the ear than when first it was done. Much modern music has poured from our concert stages since then and familiarity always breaks down barriers.

Not that it is a work which even yet makes instant appeal, but, being less startled by its strange abruptness and its unconventional harmonies, we were able to recognize a nobility of conception and a loftiness of mood which escaped us before.

Of the several orchestral works offered by Frederick Stock undoubtedly the most memorable was Dohányi's Suite Op. 19, a composition not so frequently played as its deep and brooding beauties would seem to warrant.

And the Friday evening audience liked Deems Taylor's "Circus Day" fantasy so much that Mr. Stock did parts of it over again, making one of the few "speeches" he has ever delivered at a May Festival:

"And there are peeople who say there is no good music written in this country!"

R. H.

The Conservative Soviet Theater

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow

RUSSIA'S 1934-35 theatrical season, now drawing to a close, has afforded the spectacle of a theater subsidized by Communists turning back to the classics, Russian and foreign. This year the Soviet State increased its lavish subsidies to the opera, the ballet and numerous repertory theaters, and permitted régisseurs to do very much as they pleased. The chief result has been a series of brilliant new productions of old plays.

Soviet dramatists, under the influence of a rigorous censorship, have written little worth producing. They are given every encouragement. Every new play receives attentive reading, and first-rank repertory companies have risked their reputations by producing trash because they could find nothing better.

Maxim Gorky, the dean of Russian literature, has tried to analyze the failure of Soviet dramatists. He hints that they keep their eyes too steadfastly upon the censorship, and might do better if they let themselves go. But Gorky himself has written no successful play dealing with events since the Revolution. Even the Moscow Art Theater, with its superb acting and direction, could not infuse life into his "Dostigaev and Others."

Only one new play has excited critical admiration—Pogodin's "Aristocrats." And it is admitted that the youthful producer, Okhlopkoff, deserved much of the credit. Using original methods, he converted a sentimental political tract into a stirring melodrama, whose swift action partly concealed the author's appeals to the emotions.

The popular and critical successes of the season were classical revivals. The Moscow Art Theater revived Ostrovsky's "The Storm," and superbly produced a dramatized version of "Pickwick Papers." The Second Art Theater offered a lively revival of Fletcher's "The Spanish Curate." The Mali (Little) Theater revived several of Ostrovsky's plays which this same theater produced more than a half century ago, and the Vachtangoff Theater dramatized Balzac's "Human Comedy." Even Meyerhold, the iconoclast, spent the season rehearsing three short Chekhov plays, and Tairov's only production was "Egyptian Nights," an injudicious admixture of Shakespeare and Bernard Shaw.

The Bolshoi Opera House spent small fortunes on lavish new productions of Rimsky-Korsakov's operas, "Legend of the City of Kitesh" and "Sadko," and finally managed to find a successful new ballet, "The Three Fat Men," based upon a Russian folk tale. This theater has commissioned Prokofiev to compose the score for a new ballet, "Romeo and Juliet."

Russia's proletarian theatergoers flock most eagerly to conservative plays. Factory workers, offered a choice, usually choose time-tried favorites—Gogol's "Dead Souls" or "The Inspector-General" at the Moscow Art Theater, or "Carmen" or "Sadko" at the Bolshoi. They are frankly bewildered by the so-called "proletarian" innovations of Meyerhold and his disciples, or the "modernist" operas of Stanislavsky or Nemirovich-Danchenko.

Russians love the theater, as they love music. Like the Italians, they have music and the theater in their blood. Their actors and producers are equal to any in the world, and the repertory system, permitting interminable rehearsals before production, results in an amazing precision of detail. But the Russians are accustomed to good plays, and since Soviet dramatists cannot yet satisfy the demand, they prefer the familiar Russian classics, of which they never seem to tire, and time-tested plays of other lands.

Visitors, having heard so much about the "unique new Soviet theater," are astonished to discover how conservative the Russian theater is. The most popular régisseurs are the same men who made this theater world famous at the turn of the century, and they have not greatly changed their methods. To them is entrusted the training of the rising generation. And even in the factory and worker's club theaters, where proletarian amateurs choose their own plays, one is more likely than not to encounter Ostrovsky, Tolstoy or Chekhov, even Shakespeare or Molière or Schiller. Ostrovsky, who wrote his last play in 1885, certainly is the most popular dramatist in Russia today.

Aquarellists at Andover

By Dorothy Adlow

Andover, Mass.

CONVICTION strengthens that water colorists have attained thus far the most notable achievement in America in the use of brush and pigment. More painters use oils, yet the medium is rarely mastered with the assurance, the grace and breadth of aquarelle. In New England there has always been a special taste for aquarelle, engendered probably by the English. The current exhibition at the Addison Gallery of American Art in Phillips Academy is entitled Water Colors by Contemporary Americans. The four dozen pictures on display reveal the enlarging range, the experimental trend, the heightening sensibility, the fearless exploits of American painters. Some belong in the foremost ranks, others fall behind. There are examples of fine perception and of wearisome platitude. The good and the bad are shown, comradely fashion, side by side. The arrangement is liberal but unjust, for weak points of style show up by contrast; banality becomes blatant alongside of quality.

The general impression is singularly fresh. The medium does not seem an impediment, as it does so often in an oil exhibition by a similar group. The artists convey to their pictures the joy they feel in creating them. They must work with swiftness and concentration. A water color cannot be built up, overlaid with paint, set aside and picked up at will. It must be made with a few properly placed strokes; the wash must be thin, and the depiction must do more by way of suggesting a scene than portraying it with palpable exactness. At least half the artists at Andover are fussing with essences and capors, with illusions and atmospheric evocations, with the stuff of feeling and fancy. True, others shape concrete images with rounded surface, sharp corners and opaque color. It is obvious we must moderate our generalizations.

It is interesting to compare certain well-known American artists as they work in oil and water color. Reginald Marsh, for example, freeof his social satire, lavishes his skill on a splendid scene of New York, where the masonry seems to thin out into something nebulous and dreamlike. Bernard Karfiol, given to large plastic and rhythmic considerations in oil exhibits a calligraphic gift in a miniature water color which is concise, compact picture-making of the first order. Charles Hopkinson, practicing the two mediums, is a dual personality. There is no identity discoverable. In oils he is conventional academic, naturalistic; in aquarelle he is strident, audacious, abstract. He preserves the Bostonian predilection for bright color and sharp contrast.

John Martin, Fiske Boyd, Karl Knaths conjure images which at first glance seem ephemeral; but after they are viewed for many minutes, they clarify, deepen into space and achieve a penetrating reality. This is artistry. Mr. Knaths's portrayal of "Provincetown Harbor" is an extraordinary feat in which the artist has made astonishingly few strokes tell the necessary details, and re-create the very air and space. If modern experiments have directed artists to such succinct visualization, they have been well worth the struggle.

There are many other contributors, discussion of whose pictures would lengthen this article considerably. Among them are a distinguished scene entitled "Alabama Baptist," by Millard Sheets; a character sketch, "Three Judges," by Paul Sample, and some still-lifes by Charles Demuth.

No Gate-Crashing

By Harold Hobson

London

THE first appearance of the Dublin Gate Theater Company in England, at the Westminster Theater, has been awaited with keen anticipation. The play chosen to introduce the Gate to English audiences is Lord Longford's "Yahoo," a fantastic interpretation of the life, difficulties and achievements of Dean Swift.

The triumphant appearance in London in the early days of this century of the Abbey Players, with its revelation of new achievements in the theater, is still not quite faded from memory; and it is natural to compare with it the effect of this second Irish dramatic invasion. It is, on the whole, a comparison from which the later innovators, not entirely through their own fault, must to a certain extent suffer. They are perhaps somewhat handicapped by the nature of their play. The best modern piece in their repertory is Mr. Denis Johnston's "The Moon in the Yellow River," which they are precluded from showing to London audiences because it recently had a fairly long run at the Haymarket Theater. Lord Longford's "Yahoo" is a vigorous and continuously interesting play, but it is confused in motive and characterization. That Swift married Stella no one knows; and if Lord Longford, as he does, brings such a marriage about, he has obviously to contrive that it should be kept a close secret. But, from the play itself, Swift's motives in preventing the world from knowing of his marriage cannot be ascertained, much less comprehended.

One should remember, however, that "Yahoo" was written for presentation to Irish audiences, and in Dublin its effect is likely to be much greater than in London. For the piece is full of topical denunciations of English tyranny which probably make a more profound impression on the other side of St. George's Channel than they do here. A further odd and perhaps minor point about the play is that, from beginning to end, it does not contain a single glint or flash of humor of any kind, thus dealing another blow at the conventional idea of the characteristic Irishman.

When the Abbey Players came over 30 or more years ago they brought a new dramatic technique. In England the actor-manager-star system of acting was slowly, and more or less ignobly, passing away, and the ensemble type of production which the Irish Players brought seemed an inspiration and enchantment. The Gate Theater is accompanied by no such original gospel of the drama, for its plea for a non-naturalistic theater is one with which the English stage today is perfectly familiar. Nor, it must be confessed, is the nature of the Gate's window-dressing likely to add a great nonintrinsic value to the goods which it displays. Swift, in this production, is played by Mr. Hilton Edwards, a director of the theater, and a fine, forceful and impressive actor. But the rest of the company, it is to be feared, fall considerably below the standard of accomplishment deemed essential on the West End stage, some of the principal parts being taken by actors who seem to aim at little higher than a respectable amateur level.

Nevertheless, there is plenty of intelligent entertainment to be derived from "Yahoo." The visit of the Dublin company cannot in any way be reckoned a failure, and it is extremely welcome. In no sense is it to be considered a case of Gate-crashing.

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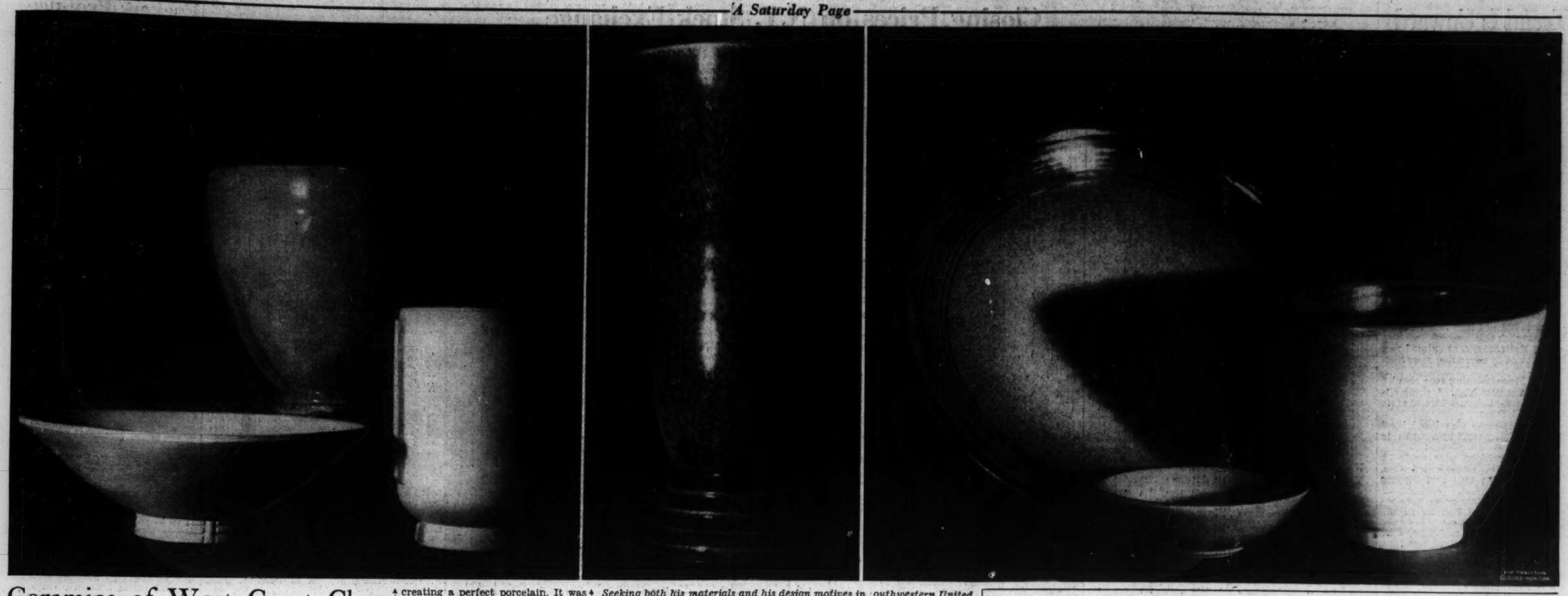

Seeking both his materials and his design motives in southwestern United States, a California ceramist has produced delightfully simple forms in which subtle curves and slight decorative touches convey assurance that the American Indian's arts were his incentive. Noticeable are the bases of the three pieces at the left and the indicated handle of one, the curves of the two at the right. The center vase is glazed in lively blue

Ceramics of West Coast Clays

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood

AS THE precious metals have provided artists from earliest times with rich media for the creation of beauty in forms, so a modern artist has gone into the mountains and deserts and derived inspiration from their rocks and sands. He has succeeded in imparting to his pottery the gracious, vivid, and romantic atmosphere of the Southwest, which we think of as Indian or Spanish, yet is of today. His pottery has beauty of form, of color, and of texture. It is fresh and vital and although it is free from traditional form and enrichment, yet it retains a feeling of harmony and unity with the art of early American civilization.

Years were spent by Glen Lukens in searching for new clays, and in these explorations he came to know well the Indians and their pottery making, to interpret the symbolical conceptions of their pottery; then he proceeded to blend and fuse this knowledge into a personal method of working.

Because of our interest in the discovery of these new earths and minerals, we asked Mr. Lukens if he used only native American clays.

"All potters work as far as possible with native clays," he answered "Geologically speaking, California is a new country. We are so close to Death Valley and the California mountains that every handful of clay we pick up on even a short auto excursion may have definite qualities and chemical properties. In one small mountain area alone, near Los Angeles, were found no less than 40 distinct varieties. Ceramists' chemists have analyzed them and found as many as a dozen insoluble materials in that small area."

"How are these insolubles treated in the technic of pottery making?"

"They are blended," he explained "with a bit of clay having the desired properties, from the Mojave Desert, or the Lake Elsinore region in southern California, or from some section of Arizona or New Mexico."

"In other words, the clay mixture is not a haphazard mixing of any kind of clays?"

"By no means. Pottery making is a long process of experimentation and growth. From a commercial standpoint it must withstand the process of firing, and the finished product must be durable. You remember a famous potter of the eighteenth century succeeded in creating a perfect porcelain. It was so beautiful it was likened to falling snow, but was not a commercial success for the reason so much of it collapsed in the firing. Today supplementary fluxes are blended with the clays, so that the firing temperatures have been reduced from those of early days. The result is a much smaller loss in the finished product."

"How does the modern method of firing compare with the old?" was naturally the next inquiry.

"California has an almost unlimited quantity of natural gas with high heat value," Mr. Lukens said. "The firing of ceramic wares can be done easily and cheaply here; and the cost will probably be further reduced when we have electricity brought from the Colorado River for this purpose. In modern firing what is known as the 'tunnel' kiln is used. This is a device for placing wares on fire-clay carriers which are run through the kiln by a timing device. The product comes out at the end as a completed ware."

A man who loves his craft expresses his own personality through it. Mr. Lukens's definition of it is: "Elements of design in form, line and color, influenced and made vital by the personality of the individual craftsman." Who travels far into the silence of the enduring mountains and wide deserts and has sought out their secrets may be more than a craftsman, if he has brought to us the harmony, unity and perfection of all that he has experienced and has made it vital to us in his art. A. R. R.

Altman Exhibits Lalique Glass

By **Helen Johnson Keyes**

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

THE most comprehensive exhibition of Lalique glass ever offered to the American public is being held during the rest of June and perhaps longer by B. Altman & Co. in their fifth floor galleries. It includes the collection of decorative objects shown in 1933 in the Pavillion de Marsan, in the Louvre Museum, Paris; architectural glass doors, mantels, wainscoting, balustrades and fountains; ecclesiastical images; new designs in crystal bowls, vases, and stemware designed expressly for this showing.

The decoration of the French line steamship, Normandie, gave impetus a short time ago in the United States to a renewed interest in several types of craftsmanship of which the French are masters. One of them is architectural and sculptured glass, in which field Rene Lalique holds a unique position. It was he who did the main dining hall on this great boat, an achievement which seems, as one surveys it, to dissolve too, too solid reality into imaginative phantasmagoria. In the hold of this same ship there traveled to New York the rich cargo which Altman has now put on exhibition.

Rene Lalique began his career as a jeweler and became familiar with glass through his work on enamels, which are glass transformed with oxides. Conceptions of the potentialities of pure glass stirred within him as he fashioned his ornaments. His first experiment was, physically speaking, a small thing, a tiny, tear shaped bottle, like a magnified rain drop, but it was the springboard from which leaped a revolutionary idea, and this idea changed its originator from a jeweler into an architect and a sculptor, working always in his chosen medium.

His first effort, then, was a bottle; his second, a sculptured glass door for his new studio! It turned out to be a door leading to fame, for through it he entered at once upon distinction. His genius for intricate design, nurtured by his particular training, gave him an individuality which has never yet been invaded even by other designers in the same medium.

His glass, almost incredibly diversified both in function and treatment, is it practically every museum in the world. It is sculptured, not blown, the glass being poured in succession into three molds, one of plaster-of-Paris, one of wood, and finally one of steel. Sixteen processes are involved in the technique he has developed for the production of the effects he desires.

We have spoken of Lalique as a master of intricate design, but he is great enough to be simple when the theme is majestic. This fact is demonstrated in all his architectural work, and can be studied in the angel panels exhibited here. The treatment of the drapery is austere and the graduations of light from the base to the illuminated face tell his story impressively.

Placed between this pair of angel panels is a wall fountain in which he uses one of his favorite themes, fish heads; or, as one might say more descriptively, fish faces, for Lalique gives them expressions. Another fountain is composed of a circle of birds, their bills, bent steeply down, providing the outlets and their elongated tails, set one after another in undeviating rank, giving to the composition a severely architectural character. A glass door ornamented with stylized thistles is one of the major architectural works in the exhibition.

An idea of interest to all designers is contained in the tiles and panels, so simple in pattern but interesting in texture, which can be incorporated in mantels, chimney breasts, table tops; indeed, wherever previous periods have placed carvings or inlays. Architectural features and pieces of furniture thus ornamented are shown.

A dining table has a groove running around its four sides, in which is set such a glass banding. It is related in pattern to the square flower dishes containing water lily buds with which the table is trimmed, and to some of the plates.

The small decorative objects, however, are what go most quickly to the heart of the layman. Among the most beautiful of the vases is the one illustrated, showing Bali birds among sedge grasses. It is done in very high relief, a technique which is particularly precious.

Lalique loves both animal and floral forms. Monkey and owl faces peer out of leafy backgrounds; rabbits leap around circumferences. Specially delightful is a vase with two rams' heads, the horns forming the handles. Light and shadow are achieved by varied planes, for there is but little color in Lalique's pieces. They may be smoky, pearly, or clear, but never positive in color. The juxtaposition of smoky and clear tones is used to give significance to a pattern of carnations in low relief, and to another composed merely of accacia leaves. He uses sharp angles at times, courting chiaroscuro.

A pair of unique lamps have bodies like elongated calyxes, pearly in tone, through which the bulbs transfuse their light, and over these calyxes are set broad crescents, sculptured with birds and Cupids. Another lamp is merely a crescent, carved in relief with tulips. The bulbs are placed in a chronium base and shed their light up from behind through the pattern, done in low relief.

Robert Yarnell Richie Photo THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

One of the most beautiful pieces shown in the exhibition of Lalique glass at Altman's is this vase, about 12 inches in diameter, on which Bali birds in high relief sport amid sedge grasses

Flowers as Decorations

By **Ethel Lewis**

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

HOW many of us consider seriously our flower arrangements as a definite part of the decorative scheme of any room? Aren't we far more apt to see the gorgeous quality of the flowers themselves or their relation, one to another, than their place in the scheme of things? Sometimes we overlook the possibilities, for flowers can be made to take the place of pictures, of fabrics, or of other decorative objects. And today if our gardens don't supply us, the stunning artificial flowers, either naturalistic or conventionalized, give equally decorative effects, substitutes though they are. If we would make the most of what we have, if we would make each room look its best, we must see to it that the flowers play their part.

Selections to harmonize with each particular room are just as important as having the correct wallpaper and fabrics for each one. Where bizarre metal flowers add the necessary sparkle, you won't want to use old-fashioned nosegays comprised of grandmother's favorites. On the other hand, with old English furnishings of heavy oak, rich velvets and tapestries, you cannot include any flower abstractions, no matter how cunningly devised. With "early American" we hold to the gay blooms that are quite unsophisticated. For formal quarters, in any of the eighteenth century styles, the more prim flowers will be quite at home. If by chance you have a well-proportioned classical mantel surmounted by a tall unframed mirror, in front of it you can set that old white urn with gracefully curving lip and spreading handles. Filled with white calla lilies and stiffly beautiful green leaves, all will reflect in the mirror and seem to throw their gracefully curved forms in relief against the other walls, too. If real lilies are wanting, remember that the artificial ones are lovely, in texture as well as in form.

For the living room with a dark wall—one of the newer wall notes—very light flowers against it make decorative contrast. The dainty and fragile ones will be quite as effective as the more severe, classical ones. Contrast of form is often more interesting. For instance, dainty ferns in heavy brass or copper pots set against an oak-paneled background. A distinctive and unusual grouping is achieved by placing a vase of flowers on a table just under a bright flower print, being sure that tones and the types in both are harmonious.

The Desert Supplies Exotic Note

In the last few years much cactus has been used in place of flowering plants, for they are sturdy, inexpensive and decorative growths. Those precise forms set in brightly painted pots can be used against a scenic or other extremely decorative wallpaper better than any flowers. They are equally effective against a real garden background. If by chance there is a bay-window where the glass reaches nearly to the floor, a shelf can be built up about a foot or to the sill of the window if that seems best. On this may be arranged many pots, all accenting your color scheme, filling them with cactus—tall ones, short ones, fat ones, spiky ones.

There are other fascinating ways to treat a bay-window, but none more interesting than glass shelves set at regular intervals or oddly spaced, and then filled with ivy, ferns, cactus, small flowering plants. The sill may be left for such sturdy things as sansevieria, begonias, geraniums, or even tulips when they are in season. Interspersed with the plants there may be bits of old colored glass, or gay peasant potteries—any odds and ends that silhouette pleasantly against the light and are sympathetic in hue.

Such a plan can also be worked out in one or more of the dining room windows, and of course it is ideal for a breakfast porch or a real sun porch. The latter is the room that serves as connecting link between house and garden, or it may be the one way to add a garden to your home. There you have numberless possibilities, for flowers and plants expect to play important roles in this place. If it seems undesirable to fill any of the windows with plants, there are innumerable flower stands that are attractive—wrought iron, or chromium, or tall glass pedestals to be topped with swinging ferns. There is also that practical device known as a "chromium tree." A tall, pole-like standard of this metal, that may be set out on brackets from the frame of a door or window, has several arms or branches that can be swung to right or left, each one terminating in a ring that carries a pot. With one or two swinging to the window, others out in the room, the result is a truly decorative tree. Some of the pots may be filled with low-flowering plants, others with drooping ferns or ivy, and the results are charming.

Skill Utilizes Simplest Things

The arrangement of flowers is an art in itself, and those who have mastered it can make the loveliest of decorative effects with the simplest flowers or plants. Perhaps nowhere do we exert that art more than on the dining table. There is no limit to the possibilities, from weeds to orchids; it is all in the combinations of colors and forms. There are so many novel containers that getting the right ones becomes just a matter of selecting those best suited to your table and to your service. Tray-like pieces of glass or mirror for the center of the table will reflect even the smallest cluster of sweet peas, for instance. There are also odd shapes that can be combined to form large or small centerpiecc..

A flat mirror plaque in the center of the table will double the beauty of any bouquet. In four tiny little pots may be set nosegays, a larger and flatter one in the center, filling a low bowl.

If it isn't the season for flowers from your garden, and they seem to be very dear, try using glossy ivy leaves, still a bit damp but pressed quite flat, scattered over a white damask cloth with just a low bowl of the same green leaves in the center. A few white gardenias added to it will make it even more attractive. So many imaginative ways there are to handle even the simplest and least expensive of flowers. It is just one more direction in which we can all make the most of what we have.

Through October and June

By **Carl Greenleaf Beede**

New York

AS THE first weeks of the summer months arrive, comes an end to the season's more important metropolitan exhibitions of one sort and another. Now that they are mostly in the past, it may be well to think of them in a continuous review, to see what the resultant impressions are. Particularly to notice what may have been of most significance in the quarters which most concern these columns.

The matter of home furnishing, which holds first position at the top of this page, has had unusual attention in some sources, and the usual in others. Trade shows have been held according to custom in Chicago, Grand Rapids and the South, as well as elsewhere. These manufacturers' fairs give mixed satisfaction to anyone looking for good design, so much that is deplorable is found, but they serve to gauge consumers' likings in the country as a whole, as purveyors spread their products over acres of floor space on a single occasion. Material for an entertaining story might come from tracing to the retail customer the course of some of the extravagantly ugly things that furniture factories turn out and bring to these expositions. Who and where are the people who buy these aesthetic atrocities? And what are the rest of the things that are assembled with them? Is everything else by the same standards where that unpleasant stuff brings up?

Plenty of Pleasanter Phases

But we may well be grateful for convincing evidence that better standards are becoming more common. The types known variously as Contemporary, Modern, International, are having noticeable influence by affecting the ideas of those who are not ready to accept them wholly, or without some compromise with the fashions of the 1800's. The past year or two there have been several of these efforts at compromise, at loosening with apparent reluctance the habituated hold on types originated five to eight generations ago. There have been some efforts to popularize Biedermier and Regency, to modify Sheraton's and Heppelwhite's constructions. All these have been touched with enough of the recently conceived zest to suggest awareness that coach and sedan chair have gone and that motorcar and air clipper ship have come.

Foremost as indicators of prevailing taste are the most progressive department stores. It is in them that the past season's successive displays of fully outfitted rooms or suites have brought out the enlivening effects of toning up old styles with judicious blending of modern ideas. In these, contemporary fabrics and color schemes have been the potent innovations. They have been quite sufficient, with a few timely accessories, to achieve the desired result, formal or informal, and to gain suavity and ease without losing the admired traditional tone. Perhaps it will be by such means that these recent modes will insinuate themselves into favor with those who do not welcome them yet.

Gains in Simplicity, Sanity, Favor

Since last October American contemporary design seems to have gained considerably in healthy character and in strong promotion. The Metropolitan Museum Exhibition, first of its kind there since 1929, was notable for its requirement that only objects already planned for quantity production were admitted. On the previous occasion, though not required, the reverse was true. There is seen progress of a marked sort for the movement—from the custom-made to the ready-made. It becomes conspicuously significant when a large mail order house engages a foremost architect to design the outfitting for a living room and then offers the excellent results, materialized in sound construction at moderate prices. Some manufacturers have employed highly competent independent artist designers before, but this move by a nationwide distributor indicates new and stronger confidence in the commercial value of high talent in this field. Also, it expresses conviction that people at large want these types.

Announced as a Fine Arts Exposition, this elaborate event at the Rockefeller Center last winter was essentially an assembling of eighteenth century home furnishings, by most of the leading American houses which deal in these goods. It was the most ambitious and select affair of its character that has been presented here within my knowledge, and its high standard and heavy installation cost was taken as indication that its dealer participants had strong courage and confidence regarding business prospects.

This exposition was a natural development of the dissatisfaction of many high-class dealers who had previously exhibited at several successive antique shows. In the management of those annual affairs the term antiques was applied in a liberal sense, so the dealer in Persian miniatures or seventeenth century English silver might find himself listed with the seller of old American ox yokes and sap buckets. A situation like that has been avoided by this wholly desirable independent enterprise.

Naturally the antique shows, two of which have been held this season, have become popular to dealers in smallwares. This ready support of the sellers led the management of the November show to plan immediately for another in April, which was held with patronage to the satisfaction of promoters and buyers of space.

Some novelty in the decorative arts is likely to appear and become popular in the course of every metropolitan season. This year much attention has been directed to primitive Central American art, with emphasis on that of Guatemala. Interest in the native arts of these regions—weaving, pottery and metal work—has been stimulated by museum exhibitions as well as by department stores. The distinctive character of these primitive designs have been admired and adapted to present-day uses by commercial artists, thus introducing new patterns and broadening general interest in the aesthetic achievements of other lands and peoples and centuries.

Sales at several public galleries have brought better prices than they did the season before. At the American Art-Anderson Galleries the totals were under $3,000,000, nearly one third coming from literary properties and about one half from furnishings and art objects other than paintings and prints, which complete the classifications. As a whole, the past eight months of metropolitan activity in the decorative arts have opened many stimulating outlooks, in their richness, variety, and high ideals in the conception and promotion of numerous projects, public and private.

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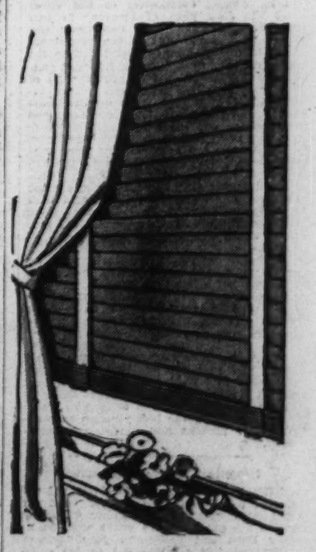

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Listed Stock Quotations

Selective Buying Characterizes Stock Market Operations Today

Commodity and Money Markets

Trend Is Upward In Less Active Market Dealings

By Forrest Price

More selectivity.

And the trend, what there was of it, was upward.

Specialties ruled the board.

From the character of the buying, stocks were mostly wanted by investors.

The market simmered down considerably from yesterday's busy session.

Total sales were 600,000 shares.

What profit-taking there was did not affect prices much. It was quickly absorbed.

Although business for the short session was small, some new highs were recorded.

And it did not take much buying to accomplish this.

First National Stores entered new high ground by advancing more than a point.

Budd Manufacturing rose about 2 points to a new high. A point advance brought Briggs & Stratton into new high territory.

Spicer preferred also lifted itself into new high ground by a moderate advance.

Other new highs were made by American Can, Consolidated Gas, Brooklyn Union Gas and Electric Power & Light.

Gains of 2 points or so were recorded by General Railway Signal, International Business Machines, New York Steam 6 and 7 per cent issues and American Bank Note.

Lesser gains were recorded by Comonwealth & Southern preferred, General Mills, Wesson Oil, South Porto Rico Sugar preferred, Briggs & Stratton, American Telephone and Allied Stores preferred.

Semispeculative loans were in good demand in the bond division. The carriers were in special demand. Good gains also were established by International Telephone and Postal Telegraph. Some of the high-class corporate issues and U. S. Governments fluctuated within narrow limits. Slight improvement was made by some of the foreigners.

Improved weather conditions in domestic wheat territory caused decided downturns in the grains. Cotton ruled fairly steady.

A striking feature of current business and financial activities is the increasing number of refunding operations. Money is so plentiful and cheap that corporations in good standing find no difficulty in redeeming their high coupon issues and replacing them with lower interest bearing loans.

This means an important saving in expenses, and offsets in large measure the increased costs of labor and materials. And the savings thus obtained will enable the distribution of larger dividends to stockholders.

But what of the bondholder? It means that if he invests his money in the new and lower interest bearing obligations, his income is correspondingly reduced. And many thousands of investors are unfavorably affected in just that way.

This situation possibly accounts for the increasing activity in stocks of the better grade. The preferred issues of good companies have been in particular demand for some time.

Markets at a Glance

New York

Stocks: Firm; leaders overcome week-end realizing.

Bonds: Steady; rails again advance.

Curb: Improved; specialties are higher.

Foreign exchanges: Quiet; rates narrow.

Cotton: Higher; trade and commission house buying.

Sugar: Closed.

Foreign

Berlin—With steel and mining shares being favored, prices on the Boerse held firm throughout today's session.

London and Paris closed.

Market Opinions

Henry Clews & Co., New York: The stock market continues to register hope, and on the recessions which have occurred from time to time good buying has been uncovered. In some quarters there is a feeling that as the summer months go by the general list will reach a higher level, this being based on the improvement that is being recorded in industry, and advantage should be taken of recessions to acquire stocks.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: We think it important to mention the wide-spread feeling among economists to the effect that the slow pace of recovery in this country during the last two years has been due in large part to the precedence given to reform over recovery, and to the resulting lack of a level of business confidence which would make effective use of the great supply of idle credit seeking investment in order to make up the enormous accumulated shortage of goods and of construction.

Hornblower & Weeks, Boston: Some consideration may be now given to the acceptance of the substantial profits available in purely trading commitments made at lower levels yesterday. We would then be prepared to re-enter the market when another favorable buying opportunity presents itself.

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston: With a great mass of funds awaiting investment it seems to be felt that demand for good securities will be apt to absorb at no great concession in price any high grade stocks and bonds that temporary uncertainties may cause to be offered for sale.

W. A. Nash & Co., Boston: We would again like to point out that the market continues to be selective, and great care should be taken to have funds invested in the securities of those companies which appear to be in the best position to benefit under present and prospective conditions.

Standard Oil of New Jersey

NEW YORK, June 22 (AP)—Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey has reduced tank car and terminal prices of number 4 heating oil to 3½ cents from 4 cents a gallon at New York and Baltimore. The price of industrial fuel oil was cut to 3½ cents from 3¾ cents.

Greyhound Corporation

NEW YORK, June 22 (AP)—Greyhound Corp. has made application to the New York Stock Exchange to list its 823,200 shares of $5 par common stock. In the past the stock has been traded on the New York Curb Exchange.

Wool Top Futures

NEW YORK, June 22 (AP)—Wool top futures closed quiet, 7 lower to 5 higher.

	High	Low	Last
December	84.5	84.5	83.3b
January	84.8	84.8	84.0b

b—Bid.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1935 High	1935 Low	Div. In $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last	June 22	June 21
37½	32	1.20†	Abraham & Str	60	35½	35	35½		
7¼	4¼	..	Adams Express	400	6⅝	6½	6⅝	6⅝	
33½	28	2	Adams Millis	300	31	31	31	31	
11⅞	8	.15b	Addressograph	400	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
9	4½	..	Advance Rumely	400	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8½	
148	104⅝	3†	Air Reduction	300	146½	144	145¼	142½	
30½	15⅝	.80†	Alaska-Juneau	1100	16½	16¼	16½	16½	
1⅞	¾	..	Allegheny Corp(h)	400	1	1	1	⅞	
6½	2	..	Allegh pf ww XL(h)	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	..	
184⅝	126	6	Allied Chem	900	184½	182½	184½	183	
8¼	3⅝	..	Allied Stores	1800	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
22⅝	12	..	Allis Chalmers	2400	22⅝	22⅛	23⅛	21⅞	
73⅝	49	3†	Allied Stores pf	900	51⅝	51	51	50½	
70¾	48½	3	Amerada	2100	69⅝	69	69	70	
57¾	41½	3	Am Ag Ch Del	400	44¾	44	44¾	44⅜	
27⅝	13½	..	Am Bank Note	800	26⅞	25½	26⅝	25	
64¼	43	3	Am Bank Note pf	400	61	60	60	60½	
17¾	6½	..	Am Crystal Sug	800	12½	12¼	12½	12½	
32⅞	21	1	Am Brake S&F	1100	32½	32¼	32½	32½	
126½	110	7	Am Brake S&F pf	40	125¼	125	125	125¼	
143⅜	110	4†	Am Can	3300	144	140⅝	144	140⅞	
39¼	10	..	Am Car & Fdry	700	17⅜	17	17¼	16⅞	
45⅝	25½	..	Am Car & F pf	400	39½	39¼	39½	39¼	
3	⅜	..	Am Encaustic T	100	1	1	1	..	
6¼	2	..	Am & For Pow	1100	4¾	4¾	4⅝	4¼	
27⅝	14	..	Am & For Pow pf	800	29	26½	29	26½	
9¼	3⅞	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	400	9¼	8⅝	9	8¼	
13	8¼	1	Am Hawaiian	300	11	11	11	..	
4⅞	3½	..	Am Ice	100	3½	3½	3½	3¾	
7½	4½	..	Am Internationl	900	7⅝	6⅝	7⅜	6⅞	
20¾	9	..	Am Locomotive	100	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
108	72	..	Am Metal 6%	100	107	107	107	106½	
24	18½	.80	Am Mach & Fy	1100	23⅜	23½	23⅜	23¾	
30½	24	1½	Am News	100	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	..	
4¼	1½	..	Am Power & Lt	3500	4⅛	4	4⅛	3⅞	
23¾	8⅝	1¼	Am P&L 5½ pf	1800	21½	20½	21	20¾	
27½	10½	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	1500	24½	23¾	24	23¾	
16½	10½	..	Am Radiator	1900	14⅜	14½	14⅜	14⅜	
26¼	15⅝	..	Am Rolling Mill	3400	19⅛	19¼	19⅝	19¼	
24⅜	18½	1	Am Seating	100	8¼	8	8	8¼	
26½	20	2	Am Shipbuilding	300	20½	20	20½	20½	
47⅜	31⅝	..	Am Smelt & Ref	2300	42⅛	41⅜	42⅜	39¾	
63	37	3†	Am Snuff	100	74	74	74	74	
89¾	72½	..	Am Tobacco	100	90	90	90	89	
93½	74¾	5	Am Tobacco B	800	93¾	92	93¾	91¾	
18¼	12	..	Am Steel Fdries	1200	16¼	16	16	16¼	
43	33½	2†	Am Stores	100	37	37	37	37	
130¼	98⅝	9	Am Tel & Tel	7400	128⅜	128	128½	127½	
19⅜	9	..	Am Typ F pf (h)	10	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
14⅞	7⅛	.80	Am Wat W & E	800	14	13½	14	13½	
9⅝	4⅜	..	Am Woolen	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅝	
51½	35½	..	Am Woolen pf	400	45	43½	45	43½	
18¼	8	..	Am Wr P pf (h)	800	3¼	3¼	3¼	..	
17⅝	12½	.60	Anaconda Cop	1800	15½	14⅜	15½	14¾	
42¾	36	1†	Anchor Cap	200	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	..	
6⅛	3¼	..	Archer Daniels	500	41	41¼	41	41	
70⅝	58½	6	Armour Ill	900	3⅞	3¾	3¾	3⅞	
13⅜	6	..	Armour Ill pf	400	63½	63	63	63¾	
55⅝	35¾	2a	Asso Dry Goods	200	9½	9½	9½	9¾	
37¾	19⅜	..	Atchison T&SF	2800	48⅛	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	
28	21⅜	1	Atl Coast Line	1900	34¼	34	34	33½	
44⅛	32¾	2	Atlas Powder	100	40	40	40	..	
29⅜	15	..	Auburn Auto	800	24	23¾	24	23¾	
5⅝	3	..	Aviation Corp Del	600	3⅝	3½	3⅝	3⅝	

—B—

6⅝	1½	..	Baldwin Loco (h)	1100	2½	2⅜	2½	2½	
15	7½	..	Balt & Ohio	1800	12¼	12	12½	12½	
17⅞	9¼	..	Balt & Ohio pf	200	14¾	14¾	14¾	15⅛	
44½	36½	2½	Bangor & Aroos	100	44¼	44¼	44¼	44½	
40¾	32	..	Barker Bros pf	50	33	33	33	32	
50⅜	37½	.50	Bayuk Cig	600	49	48⅛	48½	49	
10⅛	5⅞	..	Barnsdall A	500	9	8¾	9	8¾	
19	15¼	.50b	Beatrice Cream	100	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	16¾	
13½	11½	.50b	Belding Hem	400	11⅞	11⅜	11⅝	11½	
17½	11⅞	..	Bendix Aviation	800	15¼	14⅝	15¼	14⅜	
17⅛	15¼	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	900	17¾	17⅝	17⅞	17½	
40⅝	34	2	Best & Co	100	39¾	39¾	39¾	39½	
34⅜	21⅜	..	Bethlehem Steel	1800	27¼	26½	27¼	26¾	
77¾	55¾	..	Beth Steel pf	600	70½	69½	70¼	70	
13⅞	9⅝	..	Blaw Knox	900	10⅞	10⅜	10⅞	10¼	
10	6½	..	Boeing Airplane	1100	7⅞	7¾	7¾	7⅝	
58⅞	49¾	..	Bohn Alum & Br	800	49¾	49½	49½	49⅝	
99	90	4†	Bon Ami A	200	97	97	97	97	
25¾	21	1.60	Borden	800	25⅜	25½	26¼	25½	
40½	28¼	1.50	Borg Warner	700	40⅜	40	40½	40¼	
32	24½	2	Briggs Mfg	1100	32½	31⅞	32½	31⅞	
11⅜	8½	.40	Bridgeport Brass	800	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	10⅜	
42	23½	3	Briggs & Strat	400	42	41⅜	42	41	
44½	36½	3	Brooklyn Man T	800	40⅜	39¾	40⅜	40¼	
64	43	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	1200	64	61½	63	61½	
125¼	124	7	Brown Shoe pf	20	124	124	124	124½	
15	8⅝	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	1400	12¾	12¼	12¼	12¾	
5½	3¼	..	Budd Mfg	800	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4¼	
31⅝	23	..	Budd Mfg pf	2500	31⅝	29⅜	30½	29¾	
5⅛	2½	..	Budd Wheel	1800	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
15	8¼	..	Bullard	900	14	13⅞	13⅞	14	
9⅞	3	..	Burns Bros pf	30	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	
17⅜	13¼	.60	Burroughs Add	600	17½	17	17½	17	
20⅝	11⅜	..	Byers	1100	15¼	15¼	15¼	15½	

—C—

42½	33⅜	1½	Calif Packing	100	34¼	34¼	34½	34½	
1⅛	½	..	Callahan Z & L	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	
4¼	2½	..	Calumet & Hecla	200	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	
19¾	7½	.20b	Campbell Wy&C	400	19⅜	19¼	19¼	19¼	
16⅝	8¾	.40	Canada Dry	1100	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
13¾	9⅜	..	Canadian Pacific	1800	10¾	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
9	4⅜	..	Capital Admin	50	8¾	8½	8¾	8¾	
41⅜	32½	3	Capital Admin pf	20	41	41	41	41	
63	45¾	..	Case Thresh	900	56½	56	56⅛	56	
100	83½	4	Case Thresh pf	90	100	99¼	100	98½	
49⅛	36½	1†	Caterpillar Trac	1100	49	48½	49	48½	
35⅝	19⅝	..	Celanese Corp	600	23⅞	23⅜	23⅞	22½	
4¾	1¼	..	Celotex vtc (h)	1400	4½	4	4½	4	
33¾	11¼	..	Celotex Co pf (h)	90	33⅜	33	33	33½	
29	22¼	1½	Central Aguirre	200	26	26	26	26½	
63⅜	38⅝	2	Cerro de Pasco	2100	55⅜	54¾	55	55¼	
6⅝	3⅝	..	Certain-Teed	400	4¾	4¼	4¾	..	
44⅞	36	3	Chesapeake Corp	400	42	42	42	41⅞	
45⅜	37½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	1700	44	43½	44	43⅝	
2¼	⅝	..	Chi & Gt West (h)	100	¾	¾	¾	¾	
21¼	15⅜	.15	Chi Mail Order	200	20	20	20	20	
3	1¼	..	Chi Mil & St P	700	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	
4¾	¾	..	Chi Mil & StP2p	200	1½	1½	1½	1⅜	
5⅝	2¼	..	Chi & N'western	500	2¾	2⅝	2¾	2⅝	
34⅜	20	..	Chi Pneu T pf	100	34⅜	34¾	34¾	34¾	
29¾	25½	2	Chickasha Cot O	700	27⅞	26⅞	27¼	26½	
7½	3½	..	Childs Company	800	5½	5¼	5½	5½	
21	9	..	Chile Copper	30	16	15½	16	15½	
50½	31	1†	Chrysler	18800	50½	49½	50½	49⅝	
30⅞	28¼	1†	Cleve Cr Br Co	700	30¼	30	30¼	30⅛	
24⅞	20	2	City Ice & Fuel	600	21	20½	20½	21¼	
5	3¼	..	City Stores n	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	
232	161½	8	Coca Cola	100	219½	219½	219½	..	
18¼	15⅝	.50	Colgate-Palm-P	200	17	17	17	17	
19¼	9	..	Collins & Aikman	2200	18⅝	18½	18½	18¾	
7½	6¾	..	Colonial Bea Oil	70	7	6⅞	7	..	
5	2½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	
1⅛	½	..	Consol Textile	400	⅝	½	⅝	½	
74	62	2	Cons Cig pf	20	71	68	71	..	
9¾	4½	..	Cont Baking A	900	6⅝	6⅜	6½	6⅜	
1⅛	⅝	..	Cont Baking B	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	..	
59¾	46¼	4	Cont Baking pf	200	59½	59½	59½	59	
85½	62¾	2.40	Cont Can	900	85	84¾	85	84¾	
37⅛	28⅞	1.20†	Cont Insurance	1200	37¼	36⅝	37¼	36½	
1¾	1	..	Cont Motors	300	1	1	1	1	
23	15¼	.37½b	Cont Oil	2800	21⅞	21⅜	21⅞	21⅝	
48½	41¾	3	Corn Exchange	10	47½	47½	47½	47½	
76¾	62	3	Corn Products	600	76¾	76½	76¾	76	
6⅞	4⅛	..	Coty	100	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅞	
39⅝	35⅞	2†	Cream of Wheat	100	38	38	38	38	
33⅞	23½	1	Crown Cork & S	400	31½	31	31½	30⅞	
5⅜	3½	..	Crown Zellerbach	100	3⅝	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
8½	5⅜	..	Cuban Am Sug	200	7	7	7	7	
47½	40	2½	Cudahy Packing	100	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	41½	
105¼	89½	7	Curtis Pub pf	100	104	104	104	104½	
3	2	..	Curtiss-Wright	1300	2¼	2⅛	2¼	2¼	
10⅛	6¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	1200	7⅛	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	
22	16	..	Cutler Hammer	500	21½	20½	21	21	
16½	7	..	Colo & So 1pf	10	15	15	15	15	
7¾	3⅜	..	Columbia Gas	4500	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	
69	35½	6	Columbia G pf A	300	69	67½	69	66¾	
65¾	34½	1†	Columbia Pic vtc	100	65	65	65	64¾	
48½	39½	2	Comm Credit	900	47½	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	
67⅜	56¼	2†	Comm Inv Tr	400	67⅝	67½	67½	67½	
23¾	17⅝	.60†	Comm Solvents	2200	19⅞	19⅜	19⅞	19⅜	
1⅞	¾	..	Commwlth & So	6800	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅜	
47	29½	3	Comwlth & S 6pf	600	46¾	45¾	46⅛	45⅝	
14⅞	9	..	Congress Cigar	100	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	..	
36¾	27	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	100	36	36	36	35¾	
18⅜	11½	..	Consol Film Ind	800	3½	3½	3½	3½	
22½	14¼	1.25g	Consol Film I pf	300	15	14⅞	14⅞	15⅛	
10½	7	..	Consol Cigar	400	8	7¾	7⅞	..	
26½	15⅞	1	Consol Gas	13500	26½	25¾	26¼	25¾	
98¾	72½	5	Consol Gas pf	400	98⅞	98¾	98⅞	98⅝	
10½	6½	..	Consol Oil	3100	9	8⅞	9	9	

—D—

31	22¾	..	Deere & Co	900	27⅝	27¾	27½	27⅝	
26	19	.49g	Deere & Co pf	100	24½	24½	24½	23¾	
43½	23½	..	Del & Hudson	400	31½	31¼	31¼	32¼	
32¾	26½	1†	Del Lack & W	1600	15¾	15¾	15½	15⅞	
43½	34½	2†	Diamond Match	800	32½	32¾	32½	32¼	
12⅜	6¾	..	Dome Mines	1200	41⅞	41⅜	41½	42	
27¾	17½	..	Dominion Stores	100	7	7	7	7¼	
27¾	12¾	1	Douglas A	1400	25⅞	25½	25⅞	25½	
105	86⅜	2.60	Duplan Silk	100	14½	14½	14½	..	
			du Pont de Nem	2800	105	103¾	105	104	

—E—

8	3¾	..	Eastern Roll Mill	200	5⅛	5	5⅛	5⅛	
149¼	110½	5	Eastman Kodak	300	147	147	147	147¾	
21⅛	16⅝	1	Eaton Mfg	7600	21½	20¾	21½	20¾	
29	19⅝	..	Elec Auto-Lite	6100	22⅝	21⅜	22½	21½	
112	107	7	Elec Auto-L pf	30	109¼	109¼	109¼	..	
6½	3⅞	..	Elec Boat	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
3¼	1⅛	..	Elec Pow & Lt	3800	3¼	3⅛	3¼	3	
14	2½	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	3200	14	13⅝	13⅞	13	
16⅝	3⅜	..	Elec Pow & L pf	3700	16⅝	15¾	16½	16¼	
49½	39	2.25	Elec Sto Battery	100	43¼	43¼	43¼	43	
65¼	52¾	3	Endicott Johnson	200	65	65	65	64¾	
132	125¾	7	Endicott John pf	60	133	132	132	131½	
3⅝	1⅛	..	Engineers Ppb S	400	1⅜	3	3⅜	3	
31	14	..	Engineers P S 5pf	200	30	30	30	30	
31⅜	14½	..	Engineers PS ww	200	30½	30¼	30½	30⅛	
5⅞	5	..	Equitable Off Bld	100	5½	5½	5½	..	
14	7½	..	Erie RR	200	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	
12⅝	10½	.80	Eureka Vacuum	200	11½	11½	11½	11½	
23¼	15	.75b	Evans Products	800	20¼	20	20	20¼	
5	2	..	Exchange Buffet	30	3	3	3	2¾	

—F—

2¼	⅝	..	Fairbanks Co	40	1	1	1	..	
9⅜	4	..	Fairbanks pf	50	5¼	5¼	5½	..	
25⅜	17	..	Fairbanks Morse	200	23¼	23	23½	23	
13½	5¾	..	Fed Lt & Trac	800	13	12½	13	12¾	
6⅞	3¾	.10b	Fed Motor Tr	300	6½	6	6¼	6	
1⅜	⅞	..	Fed Water Serv	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	..	
20⅝	16½	.80†	Fed'd Dept Sto	200	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	
36	28½	1.20†	Fidelity Phe F In	2500	36⅜	36	36⅜	36	
18⅜	13½	.40	Firestone T&R	800	15	14⅝	15	14⅞	
94½	84½	..	Firestn T&R pf A	100	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	
57¼	45¾	2½	First Nat Stores	300	57¼	57	57¼	56	
42⅜	20¼	1	Food Mach	2000	42⅜	41⅝	42⅜	41	
17½	9⅛	..	Foster-Wheeler	500	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	14½	
77	60⅜	..	Foster-Wheel pf	10	71¾	71¾	71¾	71	
27½	19¾	.60b	Fourth Nat Inv	600	27¼	26¾	27¼	26¾	
18⅜	10⅜	..	Fox Film A	1700	15½	15	15	14¾	
48	30¼	1¾†	Franklin Sim pf	30	41	41	41	..	
28½	17¼	1	Freeport Texas	600	25¼	25	25¼	25¼	
12	4⅜	..	Fuller 2pf	380	7½	6½	7	7¾	

—G—

9⅝	7	..	Gamewell	30	8½	8½	8½	8	
98	84¾	.6	Gen Am In pf ww	100	98	98	98	98	
8½	5½	..	Gen Am Inv	400	8¼	8	8¼	8	
38⅛	32⅝	1¾	Gen Am Trans	500	38½	38¾	38½	38¼	
19½	11¾	..	Gen Asphalt	400	17⅜	17½	17½	17½	
9¼	7⅜	.60	Gen Baking	400	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8¼	
7¼	5¼	..	Gen Bronze	300	6⅜	6½	6⅜	6¾	
4¾	4	..	Gen Cable	200	3⅝	3¼	3¼	3¼	
16	4	..	Gen Cable A	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7¼	
63¼	50	4†	Gen Cigar	100	58⅝	58⅜	58⅝	..	
36⅝	30½	.60	Gen Electric	3200	26⅝	26⅜	26⅝	26⅝	
37½	32¼	1.80	Gen Foods	800	37¾	37⅛	37½	37½	
⅝	¼	..	Gen Gas & E A	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	
70	59⅞	3	Gen Mills	400	69	68½	69	69	

Associated Gas Says President Is Misinformed

NEW YORK, June 22 (AP)—The Associated Gas & Electric Co. has issued a statement challenging the accuracy of some of the remarks made by President Roosevelt concerning the company's corporate structure a few days ago.

While disavowing any intention to enter "a controversy" with the President and expressing gratification that the President had "approved the sound capitalization of operating companies of the Associated system," the statement said that other remarks of the President "indicate that on certain points he has been given misinformation."

The company particularly regretted, the statement said, the President's reference to "milking" in discussing the flow of earnings from subsidiaries to top-holding companies, and said that instead of having "33 intervening companies" as the President was reported to have said, "there are only nine such companies in the entire Associated System which have any securities in the hands of public holders, and the majority of those have outstanding relatively insignificant amounts."

"We may add," the statement said, "that in no instance do the earnings of any operating subsidiary flow through as many as half of these companies."

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Payable	Stock of record
Atlantic Ice and Coal			
7½% pf	$2.50	July 7	June 20
Cen Pow 6% pf	.75c	July 15	June 29
Do 7% pf	.87½c	July 15	June 29
Carthage Mills, Inc 8% pf	*		

Liquidating

Aviation Corp	†		
Cen Pow 6% pf	.75c	July 15	June 29
Do 7% pf	.87½c	July 15	June 29
Columbus Ry Pw & Lt 1st pf	$1.50 Q	July 1	June 15
Do 2d pf	$1.62½ Q	July 15	July 1
Syracuse Lighting 6% pf	$1.50 Q	Aug. 15	July 20
Do 6½% pf	$1.62½ Q	Aug. 15	July 20
Do 8% pf	$2 Q	Aug. 15	July 20
Texas Elec Svc pf	$1.50 Q	July 1	June 16
Westland Oil Royalty Co cl A	.10c M	July 15	June 29
Worchester Salt Co	$1.50 Q	Aug. 15	Aug. 5
Do 6% pf	$1.50 Q	Aug. 15	Aug. 5
Do Extra	.50c Q	June 29	June 20

Cotton Prices

New York

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
July	11.50	11.60	11.49	11.59	+.09
October	11.27	11.30	11.20	11.29	+.06
December	11.29	11.32	11.22	11.31	+.06
January	11.32	11.32	11.25	11.32	+.06
March	11.38	11.39	11.32	11.38	+.07

Spots 11.93, up 10 points.
Tone at close steady.

New Orleans

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
July	11.50	11.51	11.45	11.50	+.04

Business and Industry

Northwest Leads Retail Sales Rise With 30 Per Cent Gain

Commerce and Finance

Federal Official Says HOLC Menace To Loan Agencies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., June 22—Dr. H. E. Hoagland, member of the Federal Home Loan Bank, declared yesterday that "building and loan associations should give serious consideration to the threat of extinction which would be contained in the indefinite extension of activities of Home Owners Loan Corporation." Mr. Hoagland spoke at the concluding session of the annual convention of the New York State Savings and Loan Associations.

"By the time the corporation has used the resources already provided by the present Congress," he said, "it will have in its portfolios a greater volume of urban home mortgages than all of the building and loan associations of the country; a greater volume than all of the banks in the country combined, including savings and commercial banks, and a volume more than five times as great as all of the life insurance companies combined."

Dr. Hoagland discussed the advantages for savings and loan associations of membership in the Federal Home Loan Bank system and said that it was their reserve credit system.

"It is intended to do for home financing institutions what the Federal Reserve System does for commercial banks," he said, "unless the accounts are insured, seepage of funds away from them into banks will continue. American investors are demanding and will continue to demand greater safety of their investments and more conspicuous guarantees of safety.

"With an initial capital of $100,000,000 the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation will within a very short time include the majority of insurable institutions of the country, a fact which will give it so large a numerical and so wide a geographical distribution of risk as to make it immune from hazardous effects of unsatisfactory local business conditions."

"What America needs today is neither the pessimist nor the blind optimist, but the return of common sense business judgment which will see the advantages to be gained by co-operating with and using facilities offered by the Government," Dr. Hoagland added.

"I have no misconception that the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, even with the tremendous resources at its command, can alone restore prosperity to the American people. I do believe that the co-operation of this board with home financing institutions will produce highly satisfactory results and that it will help place this business in a much more favorable position than it now occupies."

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THE TRAVEL AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, British Empire Building, Rockefeller Center, NEW YORK, or direct from THE CITY OF LEICESTER INFORMATION BUREAU, Horsefair Street, LEICESTER, ENGLAND.

Mistaken Judgment to Penalize Bigness, Thinks Bank District

NEW YORK, June 22 (AP)—How big is too big?

This question is re-echoing once more through the canyons of Wall Street, as President Roosevelt has proposed increased tax rates on the largest corporations, and eventual elimination of all "unnecessary" holding companies through taxation.

It is not a new question. It was posed in vigorous language by Supreme Court Justice Louis D. Brandeis, then writing as a Boston lawyer, back in the days before the World War.

It was heard less frequently in the "new era" boom days of 1924-29, when a merger was a signal for a big runup in the stock market. Then bigness seemed a virtue, rather than a "curse," as Mr. Brandeis described it.

Bigness Not Always Efficient

Writing on the "curse of bigness" in 1913, in his book, "Other People's Money and How the Bankers Use It," Justice Brandeis scored the mistaken belief that efficiency "grows with size."

He asked: "How can the leading bankers, necessarily engrossed in the problems of their vast private business, get time to know and correlate the facts concerning so many other complex businesses?"

He recalled the story that as the last paper was signed creating the United States Steel Corp., one of the lawyers was supposed to have said, "That signature is the last one necessary to put the steel industry on a large scale into the hands of men who do not know anything about it."

But Wall Street does not give up easily. Bankers recall many an effort at bigness that went bad, many a merger that was over-capitalized, many a too ambitious financing scheme. Yet, they point out, this mass production era has made bigness essential in many lines.

They assert that many of the most efficient manufacturing and distributing organizations the world has seen, putting new products in the hands of the consumer at the lowest prices, were put together in Wall Street. Ford Motor Company is noted as an outstanding exception, but its two chief competitors were financed in Wall Street.

"Good" Big Business

The automobile industry is cited as a prime example of good big business. With the bulk of production now centered in three companies, wages are among the best in industry, and the public likes the product so well it is buying almost as many cars as it did in 1929, despite the shrinkage in purchasing power since then.

The textile and garment trades are cited as bad example of industries, broken up into many small units. Intensive competition, low wages and sweatshop conditions have long cursed those lines.

Good and bad examples may be cited on both sides. U. S. Steel is cited by critics of bigness as a company which in the depression has shown less satisfactory earnings than a number of its competitors. Its defenders point out that it has huge facilities for making heavy steel products which have been most depressed, while some of its more successful competitors luckily had their plants concentrated on lighter lines.

Many conservative Wall Street financiers say they would like to see the evils of high finance, particularly as it involves haphazard juggling of corporations, eliminated. A number insist, however, that the tax method is too drastic.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By H. V. Hodson

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

The surprise with which the Supreme Court's repudiation of NRA was received in English financial circles was mixed with some consternation; for no country in the least interested in the progress of world recovery—and Great Britain is supremely interested—could view calmly a threatened disaster to American industry. But since no one could be found to say with assurance exactly what would happen to American industry, and why, we left our wondering to our leisure hours and reverted to our mood of the moment, which happened to be optimistic.

Blue Phoenix?

The President's announcement on the need for the revision of the Constitution was an altogether different pair of shoes. Even before the Supreme Court's decision, the Blue Eagle had seemed, to distant eyes, a moulting and dispirited bird. But the sweeping extension of federal powers in the economic field is recognized as no less than a revolution in promise. Instead of repairing the American politico-economic chariot that we know, the President proposes to turn it in and buy a new model.

A new campaign is opening in the political world war of our generation—law versus economics, rights versus regulation. Law has thrown down the gauntlet, and Mr. Roosevelt has accepted the challenge. His success or failure is not, in any direct sense, our affair, and American readers may well inquire why Threadneedle Street must needs express a view on what is primarily the concern of Wall Street, not to say Main Street. The answer is that London is the capital, not only of a unitary State, but also of a Commonwealth of Nations several of which have federal constitutions. If State rights are drowned in the sea of economic necessity, may not national sovereign rights perish next? May not the next campaign in that world war we have mentioned be a march toward greater centralization of economic affairs within the British Empire? A federal imperial constitution has long been a dream of some of our political thinkers. Again, many of the nation States of the British Commonwealth have met and are meeting the same kind of difficulties as now confront the Administration at Washington; and from their experience both we and the citizens of the United States may have much to learn.

Federal Problems in the Empire

In Canada, it is scarcely necessary to recall, the problem raised by a federal constitution in an era of economic control is acute. Mr. Bennett's "New Deal" and the implementing of the Price Spreads Commission's report both require the circumventing of formidable constitutional barriers. That report deserves more publicity than it has hitherto received in this country, not only on account of its practical recommendations but also on account of its theoretical economic analysis.

The bugbear of the majority commissioners was the concentration of economic power in relatively few hands in any one section of industry or trade, leading to the condition known to economists as "imperfect competition." Now the three main lines of attack on this phenomenon recommended by the commissioners—tightening up the Companies Act governing the issue of securities and the management of corporations; stricter and more comprehensive labor legislation on a national scale, including a standard 44-hour working week, and the establishment of a Federal Trade and Industry Commission to prevent or regulate monopoly and to administer schemes of industrial organization—all drew some of their inspiration from the United States model, and all required the extension of federal authority in fields hitherto reserved for the provinces.

The I. L. O. and the Constitution

On the labor side some hope was laid on conferences between the federal and provincial governments, but the commissioners recognized, apparently with the concurrence of all parties in the Dominion, that the circumstances demand a revision of the British North America Act, the Constitution of Canada. Highly remarkable, incidentally, has been Mr. Bennett's thesis—already on the way to practical test—that the reservation of provincial powers can be overridden by the passage of laws carrying out the terms of International Labor Conventions; for the Federal Government, he contends, has the exclusive treaty-making power, and must therefore have the power to carry out internally the treaties it signs.

The Australian Loan Council

Now let us turn to the experience of another federal Dominion—Australia. The Australian states and the Federal Government have concurrent jurisdiction in labor matters, and they have not by any means always moved in step. Thus when, in the early days of the depression, the Commonwealth Arbitration Court decreed a 10 per cent cut in the basic wage in all trades subject to federal award, most of the State Arbitration Courts followed suit, but not all. General uniformity, however, has been preserved by the fact that political opinion in Australia tends to follow a pattern, and a socialistic pattern at that.

The Federal Government has a powerful hold over the states, especially the smaller ones, through its greater fiscal strength. Partly as a result of the difficulties over federal subsidies to the states, in 1928 all government credit was pooled, so that no government—state or federal—can borrow (except temporarily or for defense purposes) otherwise than through a national loan council comprising representatives of all the Governments. Today, stern difficulties are arising, because the Commonwealth is fiscally prosperous while the states still cannot balance their budgets; hence they squabble over the distribution of the limited finance available.

Meanwhile a primary producing state, Western Australia, has been making every effort to secede from the Australian Commonwealth, out of grievance against federal economic policies. All of which indicates that, successful as intermediate devices may be for a while, the pressure towards unitary forms of government can only be resisted, in these economic times, by a countermarch towards a narrower federalism or even separatism, in which the advantages of a wider community are deliberately sacrificed for the sake of regional rights.

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Retail Business Up 5 to 15 P. C. Throughout U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 22—Retail trade gains continued to be extended in the past week as estimated retail volume for the country was 5 to 15 per cent over the corresponding figures of 1934. In spite of the wide swings in temperature and handicap of rain, retail trade swung with more surety into its summer stride, according to the Dun and Bradstreet trade review.

Buying for graduation and school-closing apparel, wedding gifts and hot-weather necessities were featured, while some of the jewelers reported the best volume during any commencement period since 1931, with the better qualities of merchandise predominating in the selections.

Reporting on the status of retail trade in the various sections of the country, the Dun review notes that the most striking increases were reported for the Northwest, where averages of 30 to 40 per cent were general, followed by the Middle West, with gains of 10 to 20 per cent for urban centers and larger ones for country districts.

The trend of sales is upward in the South, with the range from 8 to 12 per cent ahead of a year ago. In the Southwest, the range is from 8 to 15 per cent, "with a sharp recovery in prospect as soon as the weather clears, in view of the favorable crop outlook," the review continues.

The Pacific Coast exceeded the comparative 1934 figures by 6 to 12 per cent, whereas in the New England states, while many of the small merchants reported better business and department store sales picked up slightly, the volume was barely 1 to 3 per cent ahead of a year ago.

In the wholesale markets, the release of long-deferred orders for fall merchandise is said to be the outstanding development of the week.

"With the outlook in agricultural sections encouraging and price firmness becoming general," the analysis says, "fur coats for August promotions, men's clothing, woolen sweaters and blankets were ordered more generously than a year ago, even though potential needs were only partially covered."

Crane New Head Of N. Y. Bond Club

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 22—The Bond Club of New York at its annual meeting yesterday elected Ralph T. Crane as its new president. Mr. Crane is vice-president of Brown Harriman & Co., and president of the Investment Bankers Association of America.

He succeeds Harry M. Addinsell, who is chairman of the executive committee of the First Boston Corporation. Frank F. Walker of Eastman, Dillon & Co. was elected vice-president, succeeding Mr. Crane. James J. Lee of the Lee Higginson Corporation was elected secretary and Albert H. Gordon of Kidder, Peabody & Co., treasurer.

The following were elected to the board of governors to serve three-year terms: Hearn W. Streat of the Bancamerica Blair Corporation, Francis T. Ward of Clark, Dodge & Co. and Sidney J. Weinberg of Goldman, Sachs & Co. Governors whose terms carry over are Mr. Addinsell, Herbert F. Boynton, Lindsay Bradford, Reginald G. Coombe, Mr. Crane, John D. Harrison, Ranold H. MacDonald Jr., Sidney A. Mitchell and Frederick M. Warburg.

Hawaii Diversifying Agricultural Crops

Special to the Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU—"Too many eggs in one basket."

Hawaii's concentration on the production of sugar has often resulted in this criticism. In recent years the pineapple industry has developed into a second "basket" but today efforts are being made to diversify the agriculture of the islands.

This effort involves the use of AAA benefit payments from the sugar processing taxes, thus making Hawaii's leading industry pay for experiments that may result in the development of some sugar land to other crops.

More than $22,000,000 from new industries annually, jobs for hundreds and a setup whereby all the eggs will not be broken if one basket fails is the goal now. To reach this goal more than $1,000,000 of processing tax money will be spent.

Sugar is rated now as a $60,000,000 a year industry here, pineapples being second with nearly $40,000,000, with coffee third in the agricultural line.

Rise of the sugar industry was accompanied by decline of other crops. Taro, the principal starch of the Hawaiian menu, once was a leading crop. Now only 300 acres are planted in this crop. A part of the present program is development of a canning process to place the product on the American table soon.

Cotton Spinning for May At 83.4 P. C. of Capacity

WASHINGTON, June 22 (AP)—The cotton spinning industry is reported by the Census Bureau to have operated during May at 83.4 per cent of capacity, on a single shift basis, compared with 85.3 for April this year, and 98.2 for May last year.

Spinning spindles in place May 31 totaled 30,585,726 of which 23,027,780 were active at some time during the month, compared with 30,770,400 and 23,853,816 for April this year, and 31,029,950 and 25,891,366 for May last year.

Active spindle hours for May totaled 6,095,334,830, or an average of 199 hours a spindle in place, compared with 6,057,601,513 and 197 for April this year, and 7,279,092,293 and 235 for May last year.

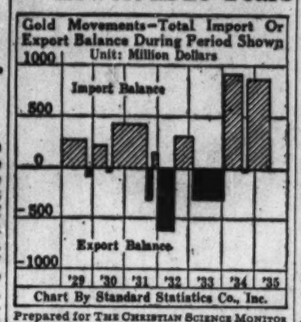
Four Banks Succeeded By Others During Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, June 22—Four banking institutions during the past week were succeeded by others, one bank was taken over and there was one consolidation, according to Rand McNally & Co.

The report also said that four state banks were closed.

Fire Losses in U. S. Lowest in 15 Years



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

INSURANCE companies in 1934 enjoyed an extension of the exceptionally low fire losses which characterized the latter half of 1933.

The accompanying chart clearly illustrates the sharp drop in losses, particularly in 1934, to the lowest point in 15 years.

American Holders Of Chilean Bonds Form Committee

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 22—The formation of a committee to protect the interest of American holders of Chilean dollar bonds, of which about $300,000,000 worth are held in this country, has been announced. The committee was formed at the request of holders of Chilean bonds including direct obligations of the Chilean Government, the obligations of Chilean Mortgage Bank guaranteed by the Government and the obligations of Chilean municipalities.

It has been charged that no concrete attempt has been made to effect an adjustment fair and equitable to bondholders and in line with the existing fiscal and economic conditions of the various Chilean debtors.

The members of the committee are Philip W. Russell, partner of Fenner and Beane; Jouett Shouse, formerly Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; J. Ross McIntosh, president of J. R. McIntosh & Co., Inc.; Douglas G. Bonner, partner of Fuller, Rodney & Co., and Sylvan Gotshal, attorney. Hugh W. Long of New York City is secretary.

Sugar Consumption In Europe Expands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 22 — Sugar consumption for the first eight months of the current crop year, September, 1934, through April, 1935, in the principal European countries totaled 4,909,949 long tons, raw sugar value, as compared with 4,795,980 tons consumed during the corresponding period last year, an increase of 113,969 tons, or 2.4 per cent, according to reports to Lamborn & Co.

Sugar stocks on hand for these countries on May 1, 1935, approximated 3,944,000 tons, as compared with 3,613,000 tons on the same date last year, an increase of 331,000 tons, or approximately 9.2 per cent.

Erratic Movement In Grain Due To Shifting Weather

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, June 22—Erratic fluctuations in grain futures this week have reflected to a large extent the shifting weather conditions. Wet weather is now delaying winter wheat harvest to a dangerous extent in some sections, and the persistent rains have delayed corn planting, so that the total acreage may be materially reduced from early season estimates.

The generous rains of April, May and June have reversed the crop outlook from that of a year ago, but they have had their handicaps as well.

Early in the week wheat prices moved up quite sharply on short covering and increased commission absorption. The promise of a few days of good weather caused another downturn, however, which carried September and December to new lows for the crop. Later the return of showery conditions again firmed the market.

Trade Sentiment Confused

Trade sentiment is much confused. The general opinion leans to the bear side temporarily owing to the imminence of hedging pressure, and the expectation of further liquidation by July longs.

On the other hand the possibility of a wet harvest modifies bearish feeling, and the strong old crop features are being reflected in stronger cash wheat premiums.

The splendid outlook for the Canadian spring wheat crop is making the position of the government owners of the Canadian surplus more and more untenable.

Europe is still relying mainly on southern hemisphere shipments, and a little later on the competition from the Black Sea countries undoubtedly will be a bigger factor than for several years.

At present the Canadian export trade is of a desultory sort, and it is difficult to see where the shifting of control from a quasi-government agency to one of definite official character will change the situation a great deal.

In western Europe the outlook is also for a late harvest, and stocks are small, but there has been no disposition to step out and buy wheat except to cover immediate needs on the part of importers and millers in Europe.

Corn Recovers

In this country buying of flours is mainly to cover current and nearby needs only, although further delays in harvest would probably increase buying to a considerable extent.

Corn has made a fair recovery from the recent low spots, the December being influenced principally by the unfavorable weather which has delayed planting although at the same time it has given the crop the best moisture reserve it has had in several years.

Country offerings of corn have been extremely light, which shows rather conclusively that interior supplies have had a rapid disappearance, and that farm reserves are light.

Crop news relating to oats and rye has been extremely bearish, but in the case of oats the near exhaustion of old crop supplies has resulted in sharply higher premiums for cash grain. In rye support has come occasional from short covering.

Retail Sales Record Last Half of 1935

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York, June 22

A NEW post-depression high record for the last half of 1935 in the retail distribution of merchandise seems likely, a report from Brookmire shows.

Even the early months of the period bid fair to be on the rise after seasonal factors are taken into account, the survey says.

Distribution of federal funds for relief, civil works and conservation in the period from July 1 to the end of the year totaled $722,403,000. Under the present Work-Relief Bill, the report continues, it is probable that a considerably larger sum would be paid as wages.

In addition there will be a bigger demand for materials, and indirect labor employed will add to pay rolls in manufacturing and mining industries. Residential building volume has increased and the freedom with which mortgage money is available augurs well for further improvement. These facts, concludes the report, create purchasing power and indicate good trade.

Europe to Harvest More Raisins But Prune Crop Smaller

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 22—Spain Turkey and Greece are expected to have a substantial increase in raisin crops, Greece will have a larger currant crop and France more prunes, but the exportable surplus of prunes from Yugoslavia, it is expected, will be much less than in 1934-35, according to the Department of Commerce.

Combined production of raisins in Spain, Turkey, and Greece will be about 115,000 short tons, compared with 94,500 short tons in 1934. Normally, about 90 per cent of the crop is exported—principally to the United Kingdom and other European markets in competition with raisins from the United States, Persia, and Australia.

The currant crop in Greece is unofficially estimated at 153,000 short tons compared with 146,000 tons in 1934. The carryover at the beginning of the new season is placed at 26,000 short tons of currants which will be purchased by the central currant office set up by the Government in 1925 to maintain prices.

The prune crop in France is estimated at 7000 short tons compared with 6000 tons in 1934. French packers are said to have cleared all old crop stocks, so that demand for American prunes is expected to be about the same this season as last. France usually consumes about 23,000 tons of prunes a year. The bulk of the imports is from the United States.

Supplies of prunes available for export from Yugoslavia in 1935 are placed at 15,500 short tons compared with 23,500 tons in 1934. This, says the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, is of special significance to prune growers in the United States, since Yugoslavia is the main competitor of California shippers to European markets.

Eccles Bank Bill Compromise Still Hangs in Balance

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 22—The legislative strain over the Eccles banking bill has now reached the snapping point. With six more working days left for Congress before the July 1 deadline, and with the omnibus banking bill and its controversial Title II still tied up in the Glass sub-committee where it has hung for the past three months, both sides today ostensibly refused to consider compromise, but underneath uneasy currents were stirring.

Unless a new banking law is passed by July 1, the expanded bank deposit insurance features with unlimited assessments on bank members of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation automatically go into effect. In revolt against such features, some state member banks are said to be ready to withdraw from the Federal Reserve System, which requires compulsory membership in the FDIC. The pending banking law was intended to replace such features and institute far-reaching banking changes.

Banking law or no banking law, new high taxes or no high taxes, business is steadily moving ahead the monthly report of the Federal Reserve Board, out today, indicates. As a sidelight on the banking controversy, the report declares that "the national income has been larger this spring than in any spring of the three preceding years.

Further, it says "profits of large industrial concerns during the first quarter of 1935 exceeded those of any similar period since 1930."

On the Eccles banking bill, the "compromise" proposed by the Glass group is that Title II should be omitted for the time being, and be introduced as a separate bill next year. From the Eccles point of view, this is no compromise at all, for it is Title II which is the center of its fight. Title II contains features for greater centralization of the country's banking system. The bill has passed the House.

As an alternative, one proposal is that a joint resolution be rushed continuing the temporary fund features of the existing law. This stopgap action would be taken pending decision on the larger measure. Friends of the Eccles bill, however, are opposed, believing it would play into the hands of the conservative Glass group. They may exert pressure to prevent the House from acting.

Johnson Sees Business Boom in U. S. Next Year

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 22 (AP)—Gen. Hugh S. Johnson told the American Business Club that the dam of money in the nation's banks will break next year and another boom will result.

Such coming prosperity was seen by the former NRA chieftain that he warned steps were needed to prevent a recurrence of the "false" prosperity of 1929. Government control of agriculture, mining and industry, and the building of stable, uniform markets for American-made goods are the necessities, he asserted.

Opposed to amending the Constitution, he advocated asking the Supreme Court for a declaratory judgment on new-deal policies.

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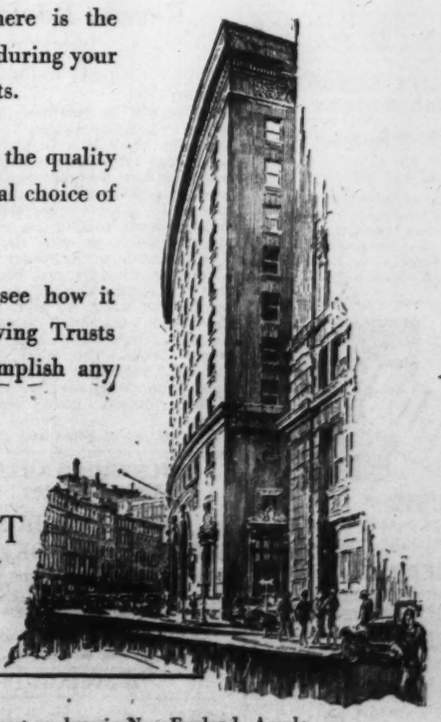

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A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Children's Library Work Rounds Out a Century

'Uncle Dexter' Dinner at ALA Convention Pays Tribute to Pioneers

By Winifred King Rugg

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AN "Uncle Dexter" dinner, for the evening of June 26, is on the program for the Section for Library Work with Children, at the American Library Association convention in Denver, June 24-29.

The dinner is named for Jonathan Dexter, librarian 100 years ago of the Juvenile Library in West Cambridge (now Arlington), Mass., generally regarded as the first free public library for children in continuous existence. It might equally well be called an Ebenezer Learned dinner, for to Dr. Learned's vision and generosity is due the establishment of the West Cambridge Juvenile Library, Nov. 30, 1835.

Ebenezer Learned had been a student at Harvard in the late 1780's, and during his six-weeks' vacation winter and summer he had earned his way by teaching in the adjoining town of West Cambridge. So active was his memory of the patronage given him "when patronage was most needed," that nearly 50 years later the town found itself the recipient of a legacy from him of $100, to found a library for its "scholars" and those who "by usage have a right to attend as scholars in the primary schools."

Just what turned Dr. Learned's thoughts to a library for children it is impossible now to tell, but in other respects also he was a forward-looking man. Parish, school district and subscription libraries (among these the "social libraries" available to persons who paid a membership fee, were well known, and in Peterboro, N. H., not far from Hopkinton, where Dr. Learned had settled, a library supported by public taxation had been opened in 1833.

The West Cambridge selectmen with the ministers and physicians were trustees and spent $80 of their $100 on "such books as in their opinion would best promote useful knowledge and the Christian virtues," . . . "the same not being of a sectarian character." Jonathan Dexter, a hatter by trade, was appointed librarian, and his house, still standing at Arlington Center, was the library. In 1837 the town voted an annual appropriation of $30 for the library and all families in the town were allowed to take books.

From That First Purchase

If there was any children's literature in that earliest purchase, which is doubtful, none of it has survived the century. A leather-bound copy of "Captain Cook's Voyages" is marked as being one of the original purchase. Other books in the archives of the Arlington library that might belong to that purchase are "Plutarch's Lives" in the Isaiah Thomas edition, "An Account of Corsica," by James Boswell, Esq., the works of Edward Young, Morse's "Universal Geography," "Familiar Letters of Benjamin Franklin," and "Valuable Secrets in Arts and Trades." It is said that some of the Waverley novels were included, but if so they were long ago worn out, as were any books of a truly juvenile character.

Uncle Dexter's methods and those of his immediate successors were modern in this respect, that they allowed free access to the shelves, but 20 years later we find that it was forbidden to all except the librarian to pass within the railing that separated the books and would-be readers. At present, Uncle Dexter's way has returned to favor.

* * *

The real development of children's library work as it is known today did not begin till a full half-century after the founding of the little library for the school children of West Cambridge, and then progressed slowly for more than a decade. In 1885, Miss Emily Hanaway made an attempt to give children their own reading room in New York City. Brookline, Mass., started its children's room in 1890, and by 1897 about a score of children's rooms or libraries were to be found in larger cities. Even Ebenezer Learned's foundation, which eventually became a library for all, young and old, had no children's room until 1900, and did not acquire its beautiful Junior Library until 1931. The work for children as something essentially distinct from general library activities is a twentieth century project.

The demand for separation came first from adults who were disturbed by thronging children. To child-lovers this demand opened a glorious prospect of what the library could do for the child. Now, in his own part of the library, carefully designed for him and administered for him, the child is warmly welcome. He has—not, indeed, an "Uncle Dexter"—but a kind of adopted aunt who is interested in him and who helps him find books that will tell about his hobbies or unfold new worlds to him. He sees flowers in the room, soft colors and fine woodwork, he sees pictures and books with fresh new covers, and the magazines he likes. With the expansion of children's libraries has come a tremendous increase in the number and the quality of books written for children.

The other day, in the children's room of a big city library, I watched two 12-year-old girls pass along from shelf to shelf. One was pointing out to the other, softly but with unchecked enthusiasm, her favorite books. I could not see the titles but I could see the way she touched the back of each book, delicately, lovingly, with the tip of her finger.

In another part of the room a small boy was absorbed in a large globe. He was so small as to be almost eclipsed by it, but I could see it slowly revolve and could catch sight of the top of his head as he pored over ocean and continent, and I knew that he was sailing far seas.

To stimulate interest in the tales that form the basis of our best literature the librarian has a "story hour," once a week or on special occasions. By listening to stories children turn naturally to reading them.

A large variety of clubs have developed in junior libraries more or less spontaneously, among them reading clubs, hobby clubs, stamp, travel, nature study and dramatic clubs.

In Toronto

Miss Sadie Evelyn Bush, of the Boys' and Girls' Division of the Toronto Public Library, reports that young people in their Little Theater have given scenes from Shakespeare, Scott, and Dickens; plays by Dunsany and Lady Gregory; "Pinocchio"; "Toad of Toad Hall," and many other productions, to their own great joy, and to the development of their imagination, knowledge of literature, appreciation of interpretative art, and sense of responsibility.

Libraries in many large cities in the United States with a foreign-born element utilize the children's department as a means of helping boys and girls from un-Americanized homes to make their adjustments. Not only are they led to a realization of American background in the books they read, but in the clubs they find social development.

Children form from 50 to 90 per cent, according to locality, of the clientele of book vans that carry the library to rural communities and to city sections remote from branch libraries.

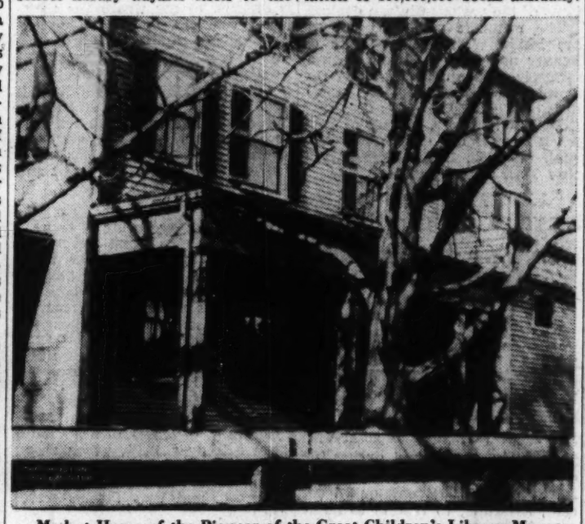
Side by side with the school as a minister of education is the library. One of the newer developments in library work for children is the movement toward school libraries with trained librarians. The ideal school library adjusts itself to the needs of the curriculum, but it also serves to stimulate the individual child's intellectual interests and to teach him how to use a library so that all his life long he will know how and where to obtain whatever information he may desire.

Some of these educational and character-building objectives were faintly foreshadowed in Ebenezer Learned's instructions to buy books for children that would promote useful knowledge and the Christian virtues, but that $80 handful of books distributed on Saturday afternoons by Jonathan Dexter was small indication of the scope of children's-library activities today and the circulation of 100,000,000 books annually.

The Public Libraries And Adult Education

THERE can be no doubt of the effectiveness of the part which the library is to play in the adult education of the future. Vastly increased use of library facilities is the only logical outcome of the development of the adult education idea. There will arise the stern necessity for the creation of many more than our existing libraries. There will be the need for a new type of librarianship, which shall be at one and the same time scholarly and in possession of a broadly generous outlook on general education. The library of the future will minister alike to the inner craving for mind expansion of the educationally underprivileged, and to the continued stimulation of mature and cultured minds. Educationally, it may be said, the public library has entered upon the golden era.—"Ten Years of Adult Education," by Morse Adams Cartwright.

The Mary Reed Library on the Campus of the University of Denver, at Denver, Colo. This Library, Dedicated in 1932, Is One of the Places of Special Interest to the American Library Association, Meeting in Denver From June 24 to 29.



Modest Home of the Pioneer of the Great Children's Library Movement. Dexter House, Arlington, Mass., Where the First Public Library for Children Was Founded 100 Years Ago.

Project in Children's Reading

Monthly Study Programs Carried On in Denver

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Denver, Colo.

CHILDREN read pretty largely what grown-ups give them. Another responsibility for parents—that of laying the foundation for the literary life of the child. Therefore, since many mothers do not have the time, or resources, to make a study of children's literature, the American Association of University Women and the Young Women's Christian Association of Denver, planned a series of Round Tables to give mothers a training course in the supervision of children's reading. They met with such gratifying and enthusiastic response that they will be repeated and augmented next year.

The monthly programs were carefully worked out to include cultural, recreational and character-building books. The co-operation of other city agencies interested in better reading for children was secured. Every speaker was an authority in her field. A bibliography was prepared for each program and mimeographed copies given out, thus providing permanent lists of the best books for children, with definite recommendations.

The series was opened last October with a discussion of "What is a Good Book for Your Child?" by the children's librarian of the Public Library. A book, first of all, should be interesting enough to the child to foster a love of reading. It should be well written, true to life, present facts worth knowing, deeds worthy of emulation, characters you would like as companions for your child. She stressed the importance of early guidance as the basis of a lifetime enjoyment of good books, and recommended that mothers read the books themselves if possible.

At the same meeting an outstanding educator discussed "Remedial Problems in Young Children's Reading with which Parents May Deal." She spoke of overcoming technical difficulties, such as incorrect methods of reading, and the value of teaching children to read by sentences and paragraphs. She urged parents to read with the children and make that reading a part of the family conversation.

An International Exhibit of children's books was held in November in celebration of Book Week and Good Fellowship Week. This was very colorful and interesting, including a comprehensive collection of books, pictures, toys and native costumes, all showing how people of other lands live. The consuls in Denver contributed material generously. About 2500 people attended the exhibit and daily programs. The committee felt this exhibit was far-reaching in promoting international interest and friendliness by making the children realize that young folks of other countries enjoy the same things they do.

Plays and Music Books comprised the December program. A talented teacher of dramatics presented three types of plays. First, simple little plays the young child could dramatize at home. Second, a play suitable for presentation by junior and senior high school children. Third, a story that could be read by mother and interpreted by the children in a more or less impromptu performance. She suggested using the last story type to develop a creative response to literary material, as well as to provide amusement in the home in this always-wanting-to-go-places age.

The discussion of music books for children, led by a prominent musician, stressed the cultural value as well as the real joy that can be derived from children and parents playing and singing together in the home. She feels there will be no genuine love of music unless the parents take an active part in creating a musical atmosphere.

"Books and the Public Schools," was discussed by a school librarian, who talked about the delightful new books now being used in the schools. She presented some of the projects of the local schools and urged mothers to take an interest in them, and talk about them at home. These projects are very timely from an informational viewpoint, and encourage in the child a social consciousness and ideals of citizenship. She made a strong plea for more active interest in the child's school life and suggested that parents read the new type school books to understand the modern educational ideas.

"Books to Grow On—Personality and Character-Building Books" was discussed by a woman widely known in the religious education field. This speaker emphasized good biographies and historical books for stimulating ambition and implanting ideals; fiction that presented true-to-life characters worthy of imitation; books on manners and personality. She urged parents to help children take up hobbies which would widen interests and develop character.

The Assistant City Librarian talked on "Books and The Public Library." She gave definite recommendations as to the best reference books to buy for children's home use, advising mothers not to be influenced by a persuasive salesman into paying high prices for reference books without investigating them. She also urged mothers to know and use their public libraries, outlining briefly some of the helpful services of the Denver library.

"Movies, Radio and Periodicals for Children," was the subject of the April program. This was a panel discussion based on an extensive research of local conditions in co-operation with the schools and interested organizations. An analysis of what constitutes a "good" movie was made, with the idea of aiding mothers in being more critical of the shows they allow their children to attend.

The final program was given by Colorado writers. There are in Colorado a number of writers of children's books with western backgrounds. This program was planned to interest mothers in encouraging children to read books of their own section of the country and thus learn its early history.

One interesting feature of these Round Tables was the display of the books discussed. Many books are so beautifully bound and illustrated that their mere physical appearance is an incentive to read.

Recent Books for the Teen Age

The Parent

Dear Parents:

On June 8 we published in this column a letter from Mrs. V. D. of Texas, in which Mrs. D. asked for suggestions for a home library of books for her "teen-age" children. As many of you would doubtless like to read the answers to her question, and as nobody to date has sent in any suggestions; we asked the Children's Librarian of the Boston Public Library to give a few suggestions by way of a starter. This list she made out for you, which we print in today's Parent Column, is to put you in touch with some of the more recent books. The older books, "classics," which you would want in your home library also, are not included because more generally known.

The subject of books and reading is a profitable one for parent discussion. Many of you must have found effective ways of encouraging your children to read and enjoy good books. Won't you share them with us all?

EDITOR

Recent Books for Teen-Age Boys and Girls

Allee, M. H.—A House of Her Own.
Baker, R. H.—When the Stars Come Out.
Beebe, William—Half Mile Down.
Benet, Rosemary and Stephen—Book of Americans.
Binger, W. D.—What Engineers Do.
Borland, Hal—Valor: The Story of a Dog.
Daniel, Hawthorne—Broken Dikes.
Davis, M. L.—Alaska: The Great Bear's Cub.
Doone, R.—Nuvat the Brave.
Grey, Katharine—Rolling Wheels.
Hewes, Agnes Danforth—Glory of the Seas.
James, Will—Smoky, the Cow Horse.
Kyle, A. D.—The Apprentice of Florence.
Langdon-Davies, John—Inside the Atom.
Lewis, E. F.—Ho-Ming, Girl of New China.
Lisitzky, Gene—Thomas Jefferson.
Masefield, John—Taking of the Gry.
Meader, S. W.—Lumberjack.
Meigs, Cornelia—Invincible Louisa.
Nolan, Jeanette—The Young Douglas.
O'Sullivan, Maurice—Twenty Years A-Growing.
Peary, M. A.—The Snow Baby's Own Story.
Raymond, M. T.—A Bend in the Road.
Robinson, L. F.—Jack's House.
Rourke, Constance M.—Davy Crockett.
Seeger—The Pageant of Chinese History.
Sevareid, A. E.—Canoeing with the Cree.
Shannon, Monica—Dobry.
Smith, A. Howden—Alan Breck Again.
Villiers, Alan J.—By Way of Cape Horn.

Two full and excellent reading lists with annotations are published by the National Council of Teachers of English, 211 West Sixty-eighth Street, Chicago.

For Grades Seven, Eight and Nine—Leisure Reading. 20c.

For High Schools—Books for Home Reading. 20c.

Many public libraries also publish lists of books suitable for young people and are glad to supply them to inquirers.

Young people nowadays are reading adult books with interest, when they are well chosen.

What India Reads

Wells and Shaw in Demand—Textbooks Best Sellers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Bombay

THE great majority of books sold in India are educational. The progress of education, though slow, is extensive, and it is not unusual for such schoolbooks as atlases, dictionaries, grammars, and other books indispensable to school children, to sell in tens of thousands. These books have to obtain the sanction of the Government or a "prescription" by various provincial textbook committees. Such "prescriptions" are valuable if they can be obtained, since large sales can then be depended upon. A book for rapid reading "prescribed" for the matriculation examination held by Bombay University is sure of selling at least 30,000 copies.

As a rule, however, the Indian student is too poor to have his own library. His books are mostly textbooks. He has to depend upon his school or college library for his reading. Upon leaving school or college he rarely retains the reading habit, as the number of public libraries in India is very small. Except in the large cities books cannot be had on loan anywhere. The public libraries, moreover, demand high fees, and are hedged round with so many rules and restrictions that many young persons are intimidated by them. Philanthropists, however, come forward now and then and endow municipal libraries and reading rooms, and India could do with many more of them.

An Investment

When an Indian goes to buy a book he goes in much the frame of mind of a man about to make an investment. The books in greatest demand among grown-up readers are works on the natural and moral sciences or on economics. The longer the book, and the more solid its contents, the greater its popularity. An omnibus volume which combines the maximum number of pages with the minimum price is assured of success.

Books on natural science are greatly in demand, particularly when they are written in a popular style. H. G. Wells stands in an almost unrivaled position with his romances in this field, his "Outline of History" and "The Science of Life," while Jeans, Eddington, Oliver Lodge and others are good sellers. Bernard Shaw and Bertrand Russell have a great following, the former attaining the distinction of having at one time or another had practically all his books prescribed for compulsory reading in the more advanced Indian universities. Biographies of dictators like Lenin, Mussolini, Hitler and Kemal Pasha enjoy wide circulation. The older school of biography is, however, preferred to the school of Lytton Strachey. Books on birth control make and break sales records and practically any publication on the subject is welcomed.

Autographed Copies

The novel reader has a distinct liking for D. H. Lawrence and Aldous Huxley. Anything about Lawrence sells, and many Indians possess first editions with his autograph. Beverley Nichols, on the other hand, is popular with Englishmen in the East. A class of readers still exists who pays allegiance to the older novelists such as Victoria Cross, Hall Caine, Marie Corelli and others.

The detective novel, which is still in vogue in Europe and which for a time was in vogue in India also, is down but not yet counted out. The book-reading public seem to like the romantic "Scarlet Pimpernel" rather than the modern sleuth with his pseudo-scientific methods of investigation. Rafael Sabatini scores every time with his romances.

It is amazing to find that a novelist like Ernest Hemingway comes in for little notice, while the modern school of poetry suffers total neglect. Browning, Shelley, Wordsworth and Byron still hold their own against the moderns. American writers are comparatively unknown.

Books about India, unless they represent the Indian point of view, are not wanted. One of the very few which has not been resented and which, on the contrary, has been frankly welcomed is "Jesting Pilate," by Aldous Huxley.

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New Canadian Constitution And Rail Ownership by U. S. Proposed at Border Conference

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CANTON, N. Y.—The closing sessions of the Conference on Canadian-American Affairs at St. Lawrence University listened to a Canadian advocate the overhauling of his country's Constitution in order that Canadians may "govern themselves effectively in an industrial age," and an American advocate government ownership of all transportation facilities. These viewpoints and an appeal for improved personel in public office were put forward as follows:

By Prof. R. A. MacKay

Dalhousie University

The Prime Minister startled the Canadian people early in the present year by a series of radio talks in which he announced that the Government was about to put on sail and head up into the wind—in short, that Canada would have a New Deal. Over the air the New Deal sounded suspiciously as if it had been made in Washington. But when it finally came to realities and the New Deal was introduced in the form of legislation, it had very little of the made-in-Washington flavor, or if made in Washington, then made so long ago it was now somewhat stale.

An unemployment insurance act has been introduced modeled largely on the English act. A number of minor amendments to bills regulating trade and commerce, stiffening up the requirements on weights and measures and on security frauds, and so, have also appeared; and finally a bill to establish a federal Trade and Industries Commission, primarily to handle the problem of controlling combines and mergers has come down. This institution is apparently to be somewhat similar to the American Federal Trade Commission—but let us hope more effective.

Marketing Program

Within the last few days the Government has also introduced in Parliament a measure to establish a Grain Marketing Board to take over completely the marketing of all wheat and most other grains in the four western provinces. Canada has been in the grain business since 1932, when the Federal Government came to the aid of the Co-operative Wheat Pool of the western farmers.

The new bill would destroy virtually all private grain trading and establish a compulsory grain pool for all western Canada. Be it noted that all this legislation is the work of a Conservative Government, a Government which theoretically should be partial to business interests.

It is reasonably doubtful whether even all this legislation is within the powers of the Federal Parliament. Our New Deal legislation may well suffer the same fate as yours at the hands of the courts. Further, the Government has pointed to the Constitution as an obstacle to those who would urge to go farther. At any rate, it is clear that Canada's Constitution stands badly in need of overhauling if it is to enable Canadians to govern themselves effectively in an industrial age, and especially in the economic uncertainties of the present world. The problem of amending the Constitution is twofold: (1) how to amend it; (2) what amendments are needed.

Origin of Constitution

The written Constitution, the B. N. A. Act 1867, is a statue of the British Parliament, and may technically only be amended by that body. It would, of course, be a grave breach of constitutional practice for amendments to be made by that Parliament except at the request and with the consent of Canada.

But for purposes of amending the Constitution, what body is entitled to speak for Canada? Is it the Dominion Parliament? This has been the practice in past amendments. Or are the provinces affected as well, especially if amendments would encroach upon their powers? The B. N. A. Act is completely silent on this point.

Moreover, there has arisen in Canada a dangerously obstructive doctrine that the B. N. A. is a compact which can only be amended by consent of the parties—that is, the provinces. That there is no warrant in law or history for this theory is no bar to its being believed and preached by politicians. If it becomes the rule of amendment, the Canadian Constitution may become much more difficult to change than the American.

Another point, there is grave danger of vested interests rallying to the side of the provinces in the case of any proposed change of the Constitution which would give the Federal Parliament more power over business—a danger, I gather, that exists on the American side of the boundary as well. There is the added danger in Canada that vested interests may find in the racial and religious differences between Quebec and other provinces, a peculiarly fertile soil in which to cultivate reactions to change.

The problem of constitutional amendment is, Canada promises, indeed, to be one of the most serious in the coming months.

By Col. William J. Wilgus

Consulting Engineer of New York

There are several things the railways must do:

1. Deadwood must be cleared away in a ruthless manner. Unnecessary side lines and superfluous main lines must be cleared away.

2. The railways must abandon obsolete things to which they have been accustomed for 100 years. They must ruthlessly cut away outmoded railway equipment.

3. They must amalgamate their terminals, thus cutting expenses. There must be groupings of railways and combinations of railways instead of fighting among railways.

4. They must develop a service for the collection of parcels and packages now collected by motor transports.

The waterways, highways, railways and aerial lines must work in co-operation. The railways of Canada and the United States may play a great part in effecting this co-operation.

Co-ordination of railways with other forms of transportation is definitely required. Both countries need a head for all transportation, and in order to have this public ownership will be necessary. The trend of the times points to public control and ownership. Government ownership is the only way, and government operation need not go hand in hand.

By Dean Carl W. Ackerman

Columbia University

The most important element of public opinion in a democracy is a free press bureau. Without the freedom to print, no other form of liberty is worth a postage stamp.

In time of a national emergency, however, public opinion is always endangered by the desire or the necessity of government to exercise control or to direct industry. This danger arises from the fact that the daily newspaper is both an industry and a profession, and because the distribution of news is interstate commerce.

Public opinion is endangered, therefore, whenever or wherever the press is threatened.

Challenge to Opinion

The National Industrial Recovery Act was a direct challenge to public opinion because it involves the freedom of the individual to print news and editorials.

All legislation relating to labor or taxation and any proposed amendment to our respective constitutions involving the authority of the Government in interstate commerce are potential threats to the freedom of the press and to the free functioning of public opinion.

Front Page News

Public opinion is endangered also by the publicity power of the Presidency in the United States. Any action or address by the President is front page news. If he is resourceful and alert he can dominate the news of the day, day by day and week by week.

The only limitation on this power is that of individual editors and writers who may interpret, comment upon or criticize the activities or the proposals of the President.

Under no circumstances must this power of the Presidency be curtailed, but if public opinion is to continue to function neither must the freedom of the individual editor be restricted by any law or by an constitutional amendment in any national emergency.

By Sir Robert A. Falconer

Former President of University of Toronto

Higher education may be made to tell upon the administration of public affairs—and altogether to our advantage through the Civil Service. A highly trained civil servant is usually an infinitely greater blessing to his country than an ordinary legislator, who as a rule does the bidding of his party.

Our democracy drags its way along over a very jolty road, but on the whole it does seem to move forward. It proceeds thus: Those who believe that some new measure is necessary for the welfare of the people, work up public opinion on its behalf and press it on the seldom reluctant legislators.

When the statute has been made law the legislators give it a fond adieu; it is then passed over to the Civil Service, and so administered or neglected as may be deemed best for the democracy. Good civil servants are useful as advisers in the incipient as well as in the final stages. Their experience is called upon by the framers of bills; they can modify by elimination or addition, for they will have to administer them when they are carried into law. A great civil servant is one of the most real powers in the whole process of government.

This has been long recognized in Britain and in some European countries. Unfortunately our services in the United States and in Canada are not yet comparable with theirs. Appointment to ours too often depends upon the wish of the party in power. Consequently we have not used for public service much of our available expert talent.

Texas Contest Won By Elliott Roosevelt

DALLAS, Texas, June 22 (AP)—A new fight over Elliott Roosevelt was forecast here today after the President's son won his first skirmish in the councils of the Young Democrats of Texas Club.

In a tumultuous session of the Dallas group last night a resolution seeking his ouster as first vice-president of the state organization was voted down, 16 to 12, and immediately afterward a resolution was adopted, 16 to 13, indorsing President Roosevelt's New Deal.

However, Phil Overton, Dallas attorney who led the fight against young Mr. Roosevelt, announced he would take the controversy before the club's executive committee at a July 16 meeting.

More Milk Reported With Lessened Herds

WASHINGTON, June 22 (AP)—The cows are giving more milk than they did a year ago.

The Department of Agriculture said yesterday that there were 5 per cent fewer cows on June 1 than 12 months previously, but that total production had increased 4 per cent—an average of nearly 9 per cent per cow.

Dairy production during the last half of 1935 will be larger than during the same period last year, the department predicted.

Alaska Wants Oysters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KETCHIKAN, Alaska — A belief that oyster culture in southeastern Alaska could be the means to giving at least partial support to a considerable population, the Ketchikan Chamber of Commerce has adopted a resolution asking that the laws regulating Alaskan fisheries be amended so as to allow individuals to lease oyster beds. As it is, the oyster culturist has no protection against the poacher.

What's Going On In the Arts

Doll and Richards

A FAIRLY large selection of prints made by contemporary artists is on view at Doll and Richards on Newbury Street. Well-known names are listed alongside a few unfamiliar ones. There is a good opportunity to compare qualities and to judge accomplishments.

In this exhibition there are prints by Rockwell Kent and Arthur B. Davies. Both antedate the younger generation, which has outgrown them and in certain respects deliberately revolted against them. Rockwell Kent in his woodcuts distills essences; he shapes symbols, evinces thought, prophecies. Between the cool white and grim black, there hover thought and feeling intended to rouse and even threaten the onlooker. That we personally remain unmoved amidst these shafts and bolts is not important. Probably we are deficient, incapable of rising to certain heights. Rockwell Kent is a fine craftsman notwithstanding. He seems to us to have an affinity with the new "regional" painters of America, who bear with patriotic ardor the standard of national art. Arthur B. Davies was never concerned in his depictions with earthly association or identity. His drawings and paintings and prints are all tenuous, ethereal, incorporeal.

One comes down to facts with a thud in prints such as those done by Emil Ganso. Howard Cook's "New Hudson Bridge" is based upon the lines of beams and cables. Charles Kaeselau is guided by factual appearances in some marine subjects. Two women contribute work of first quality: Victoria Hutson and Claire Leighton. The latter, an Englishwoman, has done a heroic series of wood-engravings of peasant life. Miss Leighton has ideas worth fixing on a wood-block, and one can feel certain that she controls all forces of block and tools.

Other contributors are Philip Cheney, Albert Heckman, Warren Newcombe. An exhibition of this size is enjoyable and enlightening. The superficial performance is obvious; it vanishes in the presence of worthier company.

D. A.

New Deal Enters The Patent Offices

(Continued from Page 1)

fice, incidentally, has no relationship to the Roosevelt New Deal other than that a marked improvement in the efficiency of the service which began in 1930 has been maintained. At that time the year ended with 119,597 applications on file and unattended. Since then an increase in the staff, plus a falling off in the number of applications, has permitted the office to catch up with its unfinished business at a steady rate. The number still awaiting action at the end of 1934 had dropped to 39,226 and it is expected that the conclusion of the present government year will show a further reduction.

This means much to the inventor. In 1930 the average wait was seven months and some divisions were running 10 months behind. Back in 1924 some divisions were 15 months behind. But the average now is estimated unofficially at less than three months. In the design copyright division some applications go through in as little as two weeks.

Boomed in 1928

For some reason not altogether apparent the high peak of American ingenuity appears to have been the year ending June 30, 1930. During the boom period the rate was steadily upward to 1928, when 88,482 applications were filed. There was a slight reduction in 1929 and then a jump to 91,430 despite the fact that the depression was then in full swing. After that the number of applications fell off steadily to 1934, when the low point of the past decade was reached with only 56,095. Over 64,000 are anticipated for the present year, or considerably more than in either 1934 or 1933.

Provided the year 1930 can be discounted as a freak year for inventions, the trend would appear to follow the general trend of industrial activity and the present renewed ingenuity of American inventors provides one indication, at least, that the country is pulling itself out of the depths and moving back on the road to normalcy.

Regular Customer

The recipient of the 2,000,000th patent proved to be one of the "regular customers" of the Patent Office. It was his 248th since he started inventing things back in the 1890's. His first patent was for "a means of propulsion of vehicles by electricity."

More patents have been issued in the United States than the number of Mr. Ledwinka's last patent would indicate. The present series began in 1836. Previous to that 9957 had been issued from the time the office was first established under President George Washington.

Probably most experienced inventors know it, but it may encourage some beginners to know that the United States is one of the best countries in the world for an inventor. The general practice in European countries is to place an annual tax on patents, and to declare the patent forfeited after a certain number of years if manufacturing is not begun on the patented device.

Patents Tax Free

In the United States patents are tax free and are good for a full 17 years whether manufacturing has begun or not. This is at least a partial explanation of why so many inventors have migrated to the United States and given the country credit for inventions perfected by foreign-born.

Mr. Dickinson's analysis of Supreme Court patent decisions reaches the conclusion that processes or devices which merely affect the life or the durability of an article without changing its intrinsic character can no longer be patented.

The court also is inclined to hold against a monopoly grant when the device is a mere application of mechanics to an already known process. For example, a process for treating oranges to make them last longer was denied a patent as was also a new method of using a refrigerant.

The implication appears to be that in the eyes of the court the grant of a patent is the grant of an unusual benefit to an individual at the expense of the general consuming public, and that such a grant should be made only when the individual has contributed something fundamentally new to the well-being of the world.

Few Revolutionary

Few, if any, inventions of revolutionary character, such as the automobile or airplane, mark the recent history of the patent office. Many are perfecting inventions concerned with such common commodities as automobiles and safety razors. Ingenuity continues to be applied to vanity cases for the delectation or amusement of women. Labor saving devices have gone to the point of a gadget for squeezing one's toothpaste automatically. The craze for various new versions of the old Victorian game of bagatelle is seen in numerous patents involving different methods of retrieving the ball.

The patent office division, where designs are registered, would be a fascinating place for a curious five-year-old. It is flooded with new streamlined toy autos and fancy velocipedes. On the next shelf is a tennis racket which would make William Tilden wonder if he really was a tennis player. And as for ladies' shoes, dresses and pretty gadgets—the stenographers and clerks of the patent office ought to be the most up-to-date in the world.

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FREE DELIVERY PHONE 3-1616
44 N. E. FIRST STREET

TOILET ARTICLES and RESTAURANT
Complete Fountain Service
EVERGLADES SODA SHOP
HENRY SCHRAGER, Prop.
244 Biscayne Blvd. Everglades Hotel

Clyde Court Beauty Salon
(For Particular Women)

200 S. E. First Avenue
Miami, Florida
MRS. BESSIE M. PEARSON
Phone 2-1440

PRINTING
is the inseparable companion of ACHIEVEMENT
Office and plant 605 North Miami Avenue
Telephone 2-4743
Lloyd Est. 1914

KEEP-U-CLEAN DRY CLEANERS
Complete Laundry Service
We Call For and Deliver
2028 N. W. 17th Ave. Ph. 2-8377

BUILDING CONTRACTOR and REPAIRS
Painting, waterproofing and all kinds of construction work.
JOSEPH SARBACHER
Box 307, North Miami
Phone Edge. 1633-W

Cities Service Gasoline
Tires—Tubes—Batteries
All Leading Brands of Oil
Penton's Service Station
Corner N. E. 36th Street and Federal Highway

INSURANCE of all kinds
W. W. BAKER
GREEN-KEYES INSURANCE AGENCY, Inc.
13 W. FLAGLER STREET

The Little Farm
RAISES its own poultry
PRODUCES its own eggs
GROWS its own vegetables
Why Not Buy the Best?
8370 Biscayne Blvd. Open 24 Hours a Day

SEC WATERPROOFING
Paints and Roofing General Repairs
J. K. SHINN
512 N. E. 15th St., Miami Ph. 2-5365

MIAMI BEACH

TO HELP YOU
If the article which you need is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call MIAMI 32445
Look for Florida display advertising in the news section.

BEACH LAUNDRY
Dry Cleaning
Quality and Service
841 First Street, Miami Beach
Covering Greater Miami
PERCY LAMB, Prop.

ORLANDO

CALL
ACME-Colonial CLEANERS
ORANGE LAUNDRY
Clean Clothes Craftsmen
Church St. at Palmetto
Dial 7690 or 7313
Winter Park Phone 413

SARASOTA

See "MARK" before it happens
THEODORE MARKWALTER
Real Estate—Rentals
INSURANCE
SARASOTA, FLORIDA

FLORIDA

SARASOTA (Continued)

HAMILTON'S
Standard Service
Atlas Tires and Batteries
Guaranteed by Standard Oil Company
Electric Power Greasing
Essolube Motor Oil
Cor. Main and Osprey Tel. 7181

ST. PETERSBURG

HEWITT'S
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
Bakery Goods, Fish and Oysters
117-123 9th St. North Telephone 8403
HOME OWNED

TAMPA

MAAS BROTHERS
Always the First Showing of
TROPICAL FASHIONS
TAMPA, FLORIDA

OUR DELIVERY COVERS THE ENTIRE CITY IN TIME FOR BREAKFAST
Tampa Stock Farms Dairy
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983

MacDonald Printing Co
The House of Distinctive Printing
TAMPA DAILY TIMES BLDG.
PHONE 4075

Beckwith-Range Jewelry Co.
410 Franklin Street
TAMPA, FLA.

HOME SUPPLY STORES
ECONOMY ~ QUALITY ~ SERVICE

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors, Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FT. PIERCE and FT. LAUDERDALE

NORGE Refrigeration
BURKHARDT'S ELECTRIC SHOP
207 CLEMATIS ST. TEL. 5804

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
TELEPHONE HEMLOCK 1041, 8-12 DAILY
Look for Georgia display advertising in the news section.

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING May's DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years' Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

Visit Our Newly Remodeled Fur Shop
—a revelation to the Woman of the South. The South's outstanding shop in every respect.
L. Chajage
220 PEACHTREE

PONCE DE LEON BEAUTY SHOPPE
517 Ponce de Leon N. E.
All Methods of Permanent Waving—All lines of Beauty Culture.
Phone Jackson 8351
Mrs. Wyndol J. Evans, Mgr.
We Try to Please

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
"The Store All Women Know"
Ready-to-Wear Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

"Let Our Street Clock Be Your Guide"
107 PEACHTREE ST., N. E.
ATLANTA, GA.

Charles E. Shepard
INSURANCE
Annuities of all kinds.
Life Insurance, Endowments
Income Policies
2020 RHODES HAVERTY BUILDING
PHONE WA. 3793

MACON

Complete Outfitters for the Entire Family
Our 1500-store buying power makes it possible for you to buy quality Merchandise at a low price.
J. C. PENNEY CO.
608 CHERRY STREET MACON, GA.

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

Asheville Ice & Storage Company
Incorporated
ICE AND COAL
Cold Storage for Perishables
24 South Market Street Tel. 73 and 188

MAC JONES OIL CO.
SERVICE STATION
Koolmotor Gasoline and United States Tires
COLLEGE AND SPRUCE STREETS

CHARLOTTE

CHARLOTTE LAUNDRY
Miraclean
clean as a breath of Spring
DIAL 3-5191
"Launderers—Dyers—Cleaners"

CHARLES J. BARR
25 Years' Experience in High Grade Watch Repairing
Diamond Setting and Jewelry Repairing Done Very Reasonably
107 SO. TRYON STREET

Reliance Engineering Co.
INCORPORATED
E. H. Brandt, Jr. P. W. Christian L. C. Brandt
Heating, Piping, Air Conditioning
Engineers and Contractors
P. O. BOX 1292 DIAL 2-0533

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

FOLKESTONE CARLTON on Sea Front; hot and cold water in all bedrooms; good food and beds; moderate terms; garage adjoining.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

HERTS, Hilfield Park, Aldenham (off Watford By-Pass)—16th Century "Home," restful and beneficial; tennis, fishing, squash, swimming; near golf; riding school attached; 500 acres open country for hacking; boys, girls and parents are very welcome; terms from 4 gns. weekly. Particulars, MRS. SHERRY.

POST WANTED

EXPERIENCED English secretary, literary, journalistic, languages, shorthand, typist; passport, Europe, America; highest refs. Box 14, Viale Bianca Maria 45, Milan.

EXPERIENCED WOMAN would keep house in refined family or motherless home. With Christian Scientists preferred. Write to Miss A. Baltenberger, Obergasse 32, Winterthur, Switzerland.

Europe

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

PRAGUE

JEWELRY—All kinds of high-class Jewelry made in own Atelier.
WATCHES—BOHEMIAN GARNETS. All repairs promptly and thoroughly executed.
JOSEF RITTER
Jindřišská 21 Tel. 336-72

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN

PERFUMERY BRISTOL
Frederiksberggade 40, Near Raadhuspladsen
REASONABLE PRICES
Papsodent Squibb
Potter & Moore's Lavender Water

"ACACIA" FLOWERS
Falkoneralle 1 Tel. Central 4336
Member of F. T. D.
Flowers delivered the whole world over.

ROSKILDE

ARCHITECT
Sv. ENGGAARD-PEDERSEN
SREDGADE 19 TEL. ROSKILDE 100

HOLLAND

THE HAGUE

A. B. J. HOOGENDOORN
CONTRACTOR
Aannemer Timmer-Metsel-Smids
Sanitair Schilderwerk Verbouwingen
Onderhoudswerken Kantoor Werkplaatsen
v. Weede van Dykveldstr 71, 73, 75a
Tel. 554930 Giro 23578

ELECTRIC PRINTING
G. H. VAN DER BOOM
Conradkade 2 and 3
Tel. 330728 b. g. g. 394544

NORWAY

OSLO

ORCHIDÉE PARFUMERIE
BYGDÖ ALLE 66
Finest Toilet Articles, Soaps, etc.
TELEPHONE 47421

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

Myrstedts Matthöma
CARPETS - CURTAINS - TAPESTRIES
KUNGSGATAN 5 STOCKHOLM
KUNGSGATAN 40 GÖTEBORG

SWITZERLAND

BERNE

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 27.819, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
SOLLWERK 15, 3-6 p. m. daily.
Look for display advertising from Switzerland in the news section.

COAL GASOIL BENZINE
MOTOR OIL
J. WYSS & CO. A.G.
Marktgasse 51 Tel. 27.181

DAUT & CIE
Umbrellas—Walking-Sticks
Gloves—Ties
SPITALGASSE 32

SWITZERLAND

BERNE (Continued)

Cosy, Yala, Molli Hisco
are the best Underclothes for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children
A Large Selection
AU BON MARCHE
Spitalgasse 3-7, Berne

PAINTS—VARNISH—BRUSHES
Putzartikel
Spratt's Hundebiscuits
immer sehr vorteilhaft
STAUFFER & CO.
DROGERIE BLAU

Wollenhof
MARKTGASSE 8 BERN
STRICKWAREN
STRUMPFE
WOLLE
UNTERWÄSCHE
HANDARBEITEN
KINDERSACHEN
KNITTED GOODS, ETC.

E. Mischler
COUTURE — DRESSMAKING
Gurtengasse 3 Tel. 35.866

Ed. Meyer- v. Bergen
Installation and Sale of Electric Requisites
THUNSTRASSE 17 TEL. 22.331

AUGUST LEHMANN
Watchmaker
Kornhausplatz 10
Tel. 32.596
Special Repairs Workshop

GENEVA

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Geneva 26 445, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained. 16 RUE DU MONT BLANC.
Look for display advertising from Switzerland in the news section.

Badan & Cie. (Drapery Store)
HAUTES NOUVEAUTES
28/32 Rue de la Confédération
TOUTE LA TOILETTE FEMININE
Founded 1822

AU LILAS BLANC
CORSETS SUR MESURE
L. BONNET
3 Rue de la Confédération Tel. 44.481

Pianos Harmoniums
Gramos T. S. F. Disques
Bruckner - Guignard
RUE D'ITALIE 4

COUNTRY TEA ROOM
Cremerie du Pommier
Shady Garden. Open all year. Home-made jams and cakes. 10 minutes from tram No. 3.
PETIT-SACONNEX

LAUSANNE

MERCURE
The Shop for Quality
CHOCOLATES
BISCUITS
FANCY GROCERIES
CANNED GOODS

LIBRAIRIE—PAPETERIE
BOOKSELLER'S SHOP
STATIONERY
M. SELHOFER
PETIT CHÊNE 5. TEL. 27.773
Nice Choice of Souvenirs

FINEST GROCERY STORE
A. Gantin-Crausaz
Rue Enning 6
All Swiss Chocolates
State Salt
Delivery to Domicile Tel. 23.011

ZURICH

CUTLERY BLEULER
2 Poststrasse 2 Zürich 1

LADIES' HAIRDRESSER
Individual Service
Moderate Prices.
A. JOOS-STRICKLER
Storchengasse 14. I. Tel. 35.976

Albrecht-Schlapfer & Co
Linthescherplatz 10 b/Pestalozzidenkma
Table-linen Bed-linen Table-cloths
Chaiselongue-covers
COMPLETE TROUSSEAUX

"BÜGELFALTE"
15 STORCHENGASSE 15 TEL. 38.139
DRY CLEANERS
Bügelt, reinigt, repariert, und ändert Kleider, vom Fachmann.

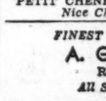
Union of South Africa

BLOEMFONTEIN

Everything in Groceries and Provisions from the four corners of the world.
Stockists of Toilet Goods, "Judgeware," Brooms.
PRINGLES
Telephone 1733 P. O. Box 646
(Two Lines) Corner Zastron and Aliwal Sts.

For Everything Electrical Try
CLEMENT MARSH
ELECTRICAL ENGINEER
Installations and Repairs a Specialty
49 HENRY STREET Phone 101

CAPE TOWN



African Life Building
Longmarket Street
Tel. 2-9237
SAY IT SWEETLY
CHERRY'S
FOR ALL YOUR SWEETS

HERBERT PENNY LTD.
Auctioneers and Estate Agents
Lennons Buildings, 30 Adderley Street
TELEPHONE 2-6571

MURDOCK'S
RELIABLE JEWELLERS, DIAMOND MERCHANTS, WATCHMAKERS, GOLDSMITHS and SILVERSMITHS
100 Adderley Street
P. O. Box 901, Cape Town

MADAME GRACE
AMERICAN CORSET SPECIALITIES
Room 4, 123 Adderley Street, Cape Town

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN (Continued)

Cleghorns CAFE
The most popular RENDEZVOUS in CAPETOWN

Are you tailored by HECTOR POWE?
There are hundreds of Men's Suits awaiting your choice in Cleghorns Man's Shop!

Branch at Port Elizabeth
Also trading as BLINMANS in Johannesburg

Diamonds Jewellery
GLASSPOOLE'S
ADDERLEY ST. C. T.
Watches Curios

Phone 5-1648 Head Office and Works 6 Draikow St., Woodstock
The Model
Quality + Service Launderers, Cleaners and Dyers

Graham Hall Residential
WORCESTER ROAD SEA POINT
Half minute from Sea and Trams.
Excellent Table, Tennis, Billiards, etc.
Under the management of Mrs. Fern and Miss Hill
TELEPHONE 4-3568

Young's Provision Stores
(Prop.) LTD.
EXPERT GROCERS
58 PLEIN STREET Phone 2-3341
Daily deliveries to all parts of Town and Suburbs.
POST TOASTIES

DURBAN

OLDFIELD BROS. & CO.
Home Furnishers
513-515 West St. Phone 3299 Central

LOWTHERS BREAD
76, ALICE STREET Phone 980

Daily Deliveries Town and Suburbs

Marco BRITISH MADE REFRIGERATORS
For Household and Commercial Application.
S. R. SMITH & CO.
Sole South African Distributing Agents
52 ALIWAL ST. PHONE 3236

PHONE 2482
ROBERTS PRINTER
PLOWRIGHT LANE, DURBAN

HOME MADE CAKES, PASTRY and SWEETS
ARLINES
Sandwiches, All Varieties
Cut at short notice and delivered.
Proprietress: Mrs. Adeline Wallace
8 Mercury Lane Phone "One Ate" 18.

Patronize
THE MODEL DAIRY TEA ROOMS
Phone 443

WINTONS
The Man's Store for Men's Wear
Right up to date in all men's apparel.
Moderately Priced
376 WEST ST. Phone 1932

E. P. & COMMERCIAL PRINTING COMPANY LIMITED
GENERAL PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS, CARD BOXMAKERS, ARTISTS, DESIGNERS
567 SMITH ST., DURBAN
Phones 330 and 3305

THE ESTCOURT BUTCHERY
Family Butchers
Quality and Satisfaction Guaranteed
Specialities: Sausages, Polony, Waverly Hams and Bacons, Twin Stream Butter.
Stall 12, Borough Market Phone 828

KILBURN & WHITE
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
Stock Electric Stoves, Ice Chests and Lamps
Electrical Installation and Repairs Specialty
557 WEST STREET PHONE 847

ADAMS & CO., Ltd.
STATIONERS and BOOKSELLERS
All Classes of Stationery, Fountain Pens, Standard Literature, Latest Fiction, School Books and Requisites, Juvenile and Toy Books.
Phone 127 241 West Street

FISH - - POULTRY - - GAME
HARRY FRANCE
Stall 1 and 6, Borough Market
Telephone 674 and 181

LOUDON BROS.
GROCERS AND GENERAL DEALERS
48 Florida Rd. Telephone Cen. 3007

JOHANNESBURG

Greaves for Gifts
JEWELLERS
Heath's Bldgs., Pritchard St.

G. M. HORNE (Pty.) Ltd.
PRINTERS
61 SIMMONDS STREET

THE CITY DAIRY
(Under personal supervision of W. J. Mons)
37 Plein St., cor. Wanderers St.
Butter, New Laid Eggs, Honey and Cheese
branch at
BEDFORD AND YEOVILLE DAIRY
Bedford Road, Yeoville

PATERSON'S
Tea and Sandwich Lounge
PATERSON'S DE LUXE SANDWICH SUPPLY
1, 3, 5, 7 Royal Arcade
Pritchard and Kerk Sts. Phone 7452/64

Union of South Africa

JOHANNESBURG (Continued)

MAPPIN & WEBB
(SOUTH AFRICA) LIMITED

GEM SPECIALISTS
Catalogue free on application.
27 Plein Street, J'BURG

Smart Selection of Pullovers and Slipovers, 9/6 to 17/6
HAMILTON'S
Fritchard and Joubert-Streets

Marie Lynch & Co.
LADIES' COSTUMIERS and OUTFITTERS
Carlton Hotel Buildings
P. O. BOX 2632 ELOFF STREET

Henwoods are good to you

for . . . .
Glassware and China, Electrical Goods, Fancy Goods, Tools and Domestic Hardware.
Henwoods
OPP. CITY HALL
Also Springs and Pretoria

Better Value in Footwear
Our Boots and Shoes are offered to you at prices which ensure a big saving every time you purchase a pair at our Store.
Only Address:
SLATER, JONES & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
Sacke's Buildings, 25 JOUBERT STREET

Dorin
Millinery and Gowns
STEADMANS MANSIONS
Joubert Street
PHONE C 4369

McCULLAGH & BOTHWELL
For QUALITY Goods at Popular Prices
Men's and Boys' Complete Outfitters and Tailors
44 RISSIK STREET

I. HUTCHESON
O. K. Bazaars
Ladies' Hairdressing Saloon also "JUNE"
60 Von Brandis Street

FAIRHAVEN
"A quiet place of Residence"
10 minutes from Christian Science church Our car meets guests on request. Delightful Gardens, Tennis, Garages. Charlton Terrace. Phone 00165 Central.

NEW YORK STEAM LAUNDRY, Ltd.
CLEANERS and DYERS
36 SYDNEY ROAD, LORENTZVILLE
P. O. Box 6037 PHONE 24 3680

INSURANCE
OF ALL KINDS
SEE L. FRANCK, P. O. BOX 837
Phone 33-6644
6 Midland House, Fox and Rissik Streets

For Fire, Motor, Marine and every class of INSURANCE
LONDON & SCOTTISH ASSURANCE CORPORATION LIMITED, 10-11 Commercial Exchange Buildings Main Street, Johannesburg.
Bloemfontein, Box 583.
Port Elizabeth Box 2.
East London, Box 62.
The Northern Assurance Company Limited.

PIETERMARITZBURG

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR
EUZOL Made in Durban
FLOOR POLISH, CLOUDY AMMONIA, SALAD AND COOKING OIL, SHEEP DIP, SHEEP MARKING OIL, MOTOR CAR POLISH
Manufacturer's Agt., W. Batting, Box 2378, Dbn.

ALF SCHROENN
MOTOR ENGINEER
195 Commercial Road Phone 3895

MARIE HORROCKS
Millinery Specialist
207 CHURCH STREET Phone 2918

MACKAY BROS. & McMAHON Ltd.
ATWATER KENT RADIO
Music, Pianos, Refrigerators
180 CHURCH STREET Phone 2570

PORT ELIZABETH

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED
EASTERN PROVINCE
16 Main Street, PORT ELIZABETH
All Classes of Insurance Transacted
Also at Cape Town, Durban and Johannesburg

PRETORIA

Do Ye Ken?
Solomon & McGlashan
CHURCH STREET
'Tis the Right Spot for Good Values in Boots, Shoes and Men's Outfitting

Eves
Millinery and Gowns
234 Church St.
Central
Phone 2395

Australia

QUEENSLAND

BRISBANE

V. C. STORES
CASH and CARRY
Head Office and Store, NEWSTEAD
Ann St., Valley—Oxford St., Bulimba—Terminus, Clayfield—Sandgate Road, Nundah—Five Ways, Grange—Cor. Chalk St. and Lutwyche Road, Lutwyche—Sandgate Central—Pier Avenue, Sandgate.
FREE DELIVERY ALL BRANCHES

O. E. DAHL
Painter and Paperhanger
Kedron Brook Road, Wilston
Phone M7135
ESTIMATES FREE

VICTORIA

GEELONG

RIVERSIDE DAIRY
PURITY & PROMPTNESS
PHONE 2379
H. A. TOMKINS
ROSLYN RD. BELMONT-GEELONG

MELBOURNE

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained:
Block "B" Collins Street
Telephone Central 1945
9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily—Saturday till 1 p. m.
Look for display advertising from Australia in the news section.

RAINER'S
"BEST FOR REST"
BEDDING
Bedding Remade. Same Day Service.
18 CENTRE COURT THRO' CENTREWAY and 13 HOWEY PLACE C1 F4258

Ottrey's
SHOE SALON
Grace Keddie Manageress Cent. 7619
All Newest, Exclusive Styles and Designs in MORNING, AFTERNOON AND EVENING FOOTWEAR
Cor. Manchester Unity Arcade and Collins Street, C 1

6D The Australian WOMAN'S WORLD
Recipes Fashions Articles, Stories
Monthly at all News Agents throughout Australia and at
358 COLLINS ST., MELBOURNE

GOOD TAILORING
From GOTAL MOVITZ Capitol House
COSTUMES SUITS from £6.6.0.
Swanston Street F. 2211

"MONTEREY" Guest House
Mrs. A. M. Adams Win. 1879
17 Queen's Road, cr. Arthur Street, SC 2
Adjacent First Church, Trams and City.
Tennis Court
Overlooking Albert Park Golf Links
Tel. F-6781 Open 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

REGENCY CAFE
Good Service
Good Cooking
Pleasant Surroundings
CLYDE WAY, 132 ELIZABETH ST.

Shoulder Sprays Pot Plants
Bouquets Baskets Posies
Mrs. F. Wilson
ORDERS Art Florist DELIVERED
37 Toorak Rd. South Yarra, S. E. 1 Win. 5890

TYPING
General-Duplicating Illustrated
Miss E. M. Tapner
20 QUEEN STREET TEL. C. 11489

MELBOURNE—Brighton

NOVELTIES PICTURES POTTERY
The Gift Shop LENDING LIBRARY X 3281
53 Church Street
MRS. BURLINSON MIDDLE BRIGHTON

MELBOURNE—Camberwell

ALL YOU NEED in CHINA CRYSTAL TOOLS at PAINTS CUTLERY
BRIANT'S
441 Burke Rd., Camberwell Tel. W 2700

Cooper's Frock Shops
381 Burke Road, Camberwell W 2704
280 Station Street, Box Hill WX 2233
Beauty Salon at Box Hill
SPORTSWEAR and MILLINERY

The BEAUTY SHOPPE
(Gladys Ansett) of MARLENE
for Individuality in Hairdressing
2 Prospect Hill Rd. (2 doors from Burke Rd.)
CAMBERWELL Phone W. 3177

New Zealand

CHRISTCHURCH

HAYS LTD
QUALITY GOODS
LOW PRICES
HELPFUL SERVICE
GLOUCESTER ST CH. CH.

Reliable Shoe Value
Noted for Quality and Value
J. J. BROOKES
Shoe Specialist
188 Manchester Street, Christchurch
(Next Civic Theatre)

NEW ZEALAND

WELLINGTON

IN THE LEAD
for Fashion Goods Furnishings and Household Drapery Values

LAMBTON QUAY WELLINGTON

Smart Hand Bags! Travelling Goods!
For anything in leather or fibre visit Wellington Headquarters. We sell QUALITY goods at the price of the commonplace.
NASH'S
only address
133-135 Cuba St., Wellington, N. Z.
No Branch Shops

The Rees Jones SHOE Co. LIMITED
Fashionable Shoes
With Good Fitting and Service
The T & G Bldg., Lambton Quay

DENHARD BREAD
Won its favour through Goodness and Flavour
Its amazing popularity proves its unvarying excellence.

THE YUKON FUR CO.
Miss June Greening
For High-Class Furs and Fur Coats. Repairing and Remodelling.
A visit will ensure satisfaction.
Room 403, Hamilton Chambers, Lambton Quay, Wellington Phone 42-731

General Insurance Corporation Limited
By appointment to H. M. King George V. Incorporated in Scotland
All Classes of Insurance Transacted
12 PANAMA STREET J. E. QUINN, WELLINGTON District Agent

The Wellington Bread Co.
Cor. Dixon and Herbert Sts. Phone 52-693
PURVEYORS of Finest Quality Bread
Daily Deliveries City and Suburbs
H. D. Tonks, Prop.

STEWART DAWSONS
New Zealand's Leading Jewellers
AUCKLAND WELLINGTON
CHRISTCHURCH DUNEDIN

P. H. JAUNCEY
Portrait Photographer
Weddings Children
Miniatures
50 Willis Street Phone 43-847

TYPING
General and Illustrated Duplicating
ORMSTONS LIMITED
189 Featherston St., Wellington, N. Z.

Austin Bennett Ltd.
Smart Shoes at Moderate Prices
AUSTIN BENNETT LTD.
Stewart Hardware Bldg. Courtenay Place

BOUDOIR
Specialists in Ladies' Lingerie, Hosiery, Blouses, etc.
73 Manners St. and 116 Willis St.

"Linens for the Home"
Newest Weaves from Irish Looms
GIFT NOVELTIES
Sheets—Pillow Cases—Towels, etc.
Pamela Harris Coy.
27 Cambridge Terrace
4 doors above East Post Office

J. KNOX GRAHAM
MERCHANT TAILOR
Harcourts Chambers
Cor. Lambton Quay and Panama St.
Wellington Phone 42-598

COLLIE'S
for Furniture and Furnishings
QUALITY VALUE
Manners Street and Riddiford Street

MACDUFFS
The Amber Store"...Cuba Street
The noted lowpriced stores with the high quality goods. Crockery, Glassware, Enamelware, Tinware, Aluminumware, Household Hardware, Toilet Requisites, Stationery and Fancy Goods.

"The House That Value Built"
26 Departments Supply Your Needs—
Fashions, Fabrics, Linens, Blankets, Furnishings and a Real Men's Store.
JAMES SMITH Ltd.
WELLINGTON

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

Monitor Movie Guide

British 'Nell Gwynn,' with Anna Neagle, Begins Showings in the United States

By E. C. S.

April Blossoms (British International)—A third musical film based on the romances and music of Schubert, with Richard Tauber in the title role for a singer of quality. Jane Baxter, Athene Sayler.

Becky Sharp (Pioneer)—Based upon Thackeray's "Vanity Fair," with his history of a conscienceless social climber in England in the days of Waterloo providing material for a spectacular use of the three-component technicolor process, with hues handled dramatically and tastefully. With Sir Cedric Hardwicke as Marquis of Steyne and Miriam Hopkins as Becky. Frances Dee, Billie Burke, Alison Skipworth, Nigel Bruce, William Faversham, Alan Mowbray.

Anna Neagle as Nell Gwyn

The Call of the Wild (United Artists)—Clark Gable and Loretta Young as the romantic leads in a modified version of Jack London's melodramatic story of two men, a girl and a dog struggling to survive during an Alaskan gold hunt. Jack Oakie and Reginald Owen.

Charlie Chan in Egypt (Fox)—Warner Oland as the Chinese detective solves another murder mystery, after shivery adventures underground. Another of the synthetic sequels to the Derr Biggers's Chan stories.

College Scandal (Paramount)—A needlessly unpleasant murder mystery in that the victims are students innocent of wrongdoing, and the guilty person is a bereaved mother, mentally unbalanced. Tasteless story telling. There are musical comedy scenes incidental to a play rehearsal.

The Glass Key (Paramount)—The brutality in this film exceeds all reason in a supposedly entertaining melodrama. George Raft gives a good performance as the victim of gangsters in his effort to free his employer, a mayor who is trying to go straight, from an underworld frame-up. For adults who crave excitement, even if the story is badly managed. Edward Arnold, Claire Dodd, Guinn Williams.

The Healer (Monogram)—Based on Robert Herrick's novel about the surgeon who left his charity patients to become a fashionable practitioner, only to find happiness in a return to his old work. A forest fire and romantic cross-purposes for melodramatic incidents.

The Informer (Radio)—For most of the way a tense drama of the Irish rebellion, with Victor McLaglen as the dull-witted traitor to his friend, and a sentimental-religious finale to make the painful story go down, presumably in accord with the formula that there must be a happy ending of some sort. Heather Angel, Preston Foster, Una O'Connor and Margot Grahame all do exceptional work in worthy support of Mr. McLaglen.

Ladies Love Danger (Fox)—Murder mystery melodrama, with too many slain for some tastes. Such messy crimes, too. Mona Barrie, Gilbert Roland.

Let's Live Tonight (Columbia)—Again the tired story of the bounder and the young girl. The "romance" is made even harder to take by photographing most of the scenes in a dim light. Tullio Carminati, Lilian Harvey.

Murder in the Fleet (Metro)—Conventional melodramatic doings that take on pace because of the lively direction and the novel locale, a battleship. Robert Taylor and Jean Parker for the romantic leads and comic relief by Ted Healy and Nat Pendleton.

My Heart Is Calling (Gaumont British)—A passable musical with Jan Kiepura as a tenor who leads a stranded opera troupe to victory over the reactionary manager of an opera house. With Marta Eggerth, Sonnie Hale, Hugh Wakefield and Marie Löhr.

Nell Gwyn (British and Dominions)—A circumspect selection of incidents in the theatrical and private life of the orange girl who became a Drury Lane star in Charles II's time. Mostly devoted to her rivalry with the Duchess of Portsmouth for the royal favor. Anna Neagle makes a hearty and merry Nell, with several songs and dances. Sir Cedric Hardwicke acts Charles with authority and avoids all the obvious tricks with which the part might have been disfigured. The parades of silks, furbelows and court pomp are managed with casual neatness.

The Nitwits (Radio)—Thinslapstick farce about a murder mystery that may amuse adults intermittently. Bert Wheeler and Robert Woolsey.

No More Ladies (Metro)—Decadent social comedy with Joan Crawford as the wife who torments her philandering husband with suspicions. Robert Montgomery, Franchot Tone, Charles Ruggles.

No Ransom (Liberty)—Achieves the complete detachment from life that appears to constitute the ideal fillum. A millionaire hires a gangster to kill him, but the gangster goes soft and undertakes to reform the millionaire's selfish family. Robert McWade, Hedda Hopper, Phillips Holmes, Leila Hyams, Jack LaRue.

Oil for the Lamps of China (Warner)—Josephine Hutchinson as the wife of a salesman in remote China. In the end, by means of threats, she persuades the company to reward the man who sacrificed everything in its interests. The atmosphere of the Orient is well conveyed. Pat O'Brien, Jean Muir, Lyle Talbot.

Our Little Girl (Fox)—Once more the burden of carrying a trite story is placed upon Shirley Temple. She does well with this light domestic comedy, but should have better opportunities in her coming films. Rosemary Ames, Lyle Talbot, Poodles Hannaford.

People Will Talk (Paramount)—Uneven farce about the domestic mixup that results when parents pretend to quarrel to shame their daughter and her husband into a reconciliation. Some good comedy scenes between Charles Ruggles and Mary Boland, but other attempts at fun are so crude that one expects the pies to start skimming any moment. Leila Hyams, Dean Jagger.

The People's Enemy (Select)—Gangster melodrama with a good cast that apparently weren't given time to find out what it was all about. Poor story writing completed the damage. Preston Foster, Lila Lee, Melvyn Douglas, Herbert Rawlinson.

Public Hero No. 1 (Metro)—Chester Morris as the Government agent who goes to jail and makes friends with an arch criminal as a means of rounding up the gang. Jean Arthur as the criminal's flip sister. Hard-hitting melodrama for adults who like wholesale slaughter on the screen. Lionel Barrymore, Joseph Calleia, Paul Kelly.

Red Blood of Courage (Ambassador)—The villain's resemblance to the heroine's uncle provides Reginald Barlow with a double role and gives Kermit Maynard another dastardly plot to foil. Ann Sheridan.

Stranded (Warner)—Kay Francis saddled with another shabbily devised story. This time she is Travelers' Aid Society agent, for no particular reason, since the story is concerned with George Brent's efforts to keep peace among his workers on the great bridge project. The shots of the new San Francisco Bay bridge are stirring.

Under the Pampas Moon (Fox)—There should have been more freshness in this story of the trusting gaucho who defeats the horse stealer and wins the vaudeville singer from Paris. Warner Baxter does all possible with incidents that ever tend to slip into familiar grooves. Ketti Gallian, Soledad Jiminez, some handsome horses and a graceful dance turn by Veloz and Yolanda.

Vagabond Lady (Metro)—Slapstick romance of a playboy and the girl who is engaged to his priggish brother. Funny enough in well-tried fashion for those who don't mind an excessive number of drunken scenes.

(This guide is published Saturdays.)

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A complete list will appear on the first Thursday of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New Stations

Illinois

East St. Louis—Tenth of each month, 7:05 a. m., WTMV, 1500kc.

Tuscola—Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, 3:15 p. m., WDZ, 1070kc.

Minister Suggests Use Of Radio in Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—To foster the Irish language Joseph Connolley, minister for lands, is considering linking up radio stations with school programs. It was a question of talking to the 6000 schools for at least half-an-hour a day, he told the Senate here. The State would have to provide 6000 radio sets, and there was no reason why the program could not be 100 per cent Irish—historical, literary, critical and poetic, he said.

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A complete list will appear on the first Friday of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through the Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

Illinois

Tuscola—Mondays and Wednesdays, 3 a. m., WDZ, 1070kc.

Spelling Bees at Fair

Spelling bees, both the oral and written varieties, again will be a feature of the 1935 Kansas fair at Topeka.

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Ten Guesses

18.

Check (√) Yes or No

1. The words "God" and "Lord" do not appear in the Bible book of Esther. (*Yes..... No.....*)

2. One of the following words is misspelled: seize, siege, allege, woolly, cupalo. (*Yes..... No.....*)

3. The Bay of Fundy is noted for its high tides. (*Yes..... No.....*)

4. Japan is in the same longitude as the central portion of Australia. (*Yes..... No.....*)

5. Oxford University is really a federation of 21 colleges each with its own government and teaching staff. (*Yes..... No.....*)

6. New York State has furnished only two Presidents of the United States. (*Yes..... No.....*)

7. The population of Rome is under 1,000,000. (*Yes..... No.....*)

8. The four Georges ruled England successively for 116 years. (*Yes..... No.....*)

9. Dickens wrote the Pickwick Papers. (*Yes..... No.....*)

10. The opera "Madame Butterfly" was composed by Puccini. (*Yes..... No.....*)

[The Correct Answers, With Details, Will Be Found Among the Advertisements]

Daily Anecdote

Lincoln's Visit

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN Abraham Lincoln paid his first visit to New York, in 1860, he was particularly interested in the institutions for the reformation of criminals. On Sunday he dropped into the Five Points House of Industry while Sunday school was in progress. The superintendent told of the visit in the following words:

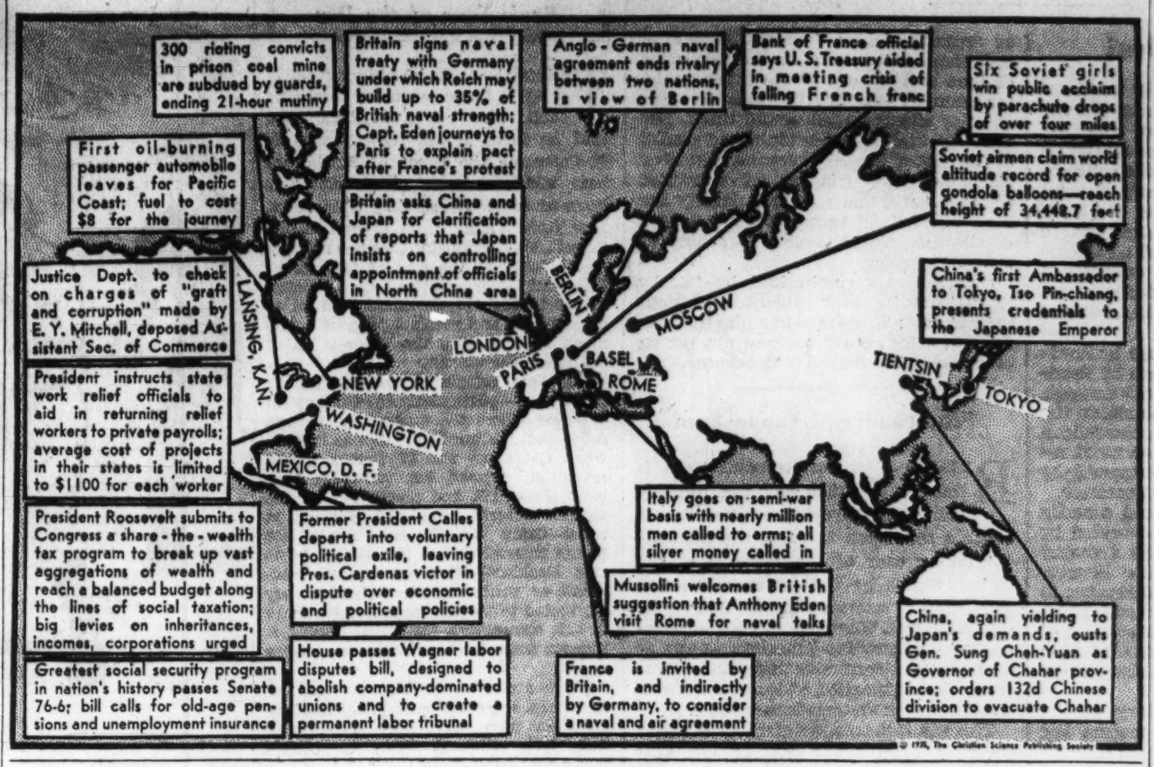
"I saw a tall, remarkable looking man enter the room and take a seat among us. He listened with fixed attention to our exercises, and his countenance expressed such genuine interest that I approached him and suggested he might be willing to say something to the children. He accepted the invitation with evident pleasure, and coming forward began a simple address, which at once fascinated every little hearer and hushed the room into silence.

"His language was strikingly beautiful, and his tones musical with intense feeling. The little faces would droop into sad conviction when he uttered sentences of warning, and would brighten into sunshine as he spoke cheerful words of promise. Once or twice he attempted to close his remarks, but the imperative shouts of 'Go on!' would compel him to resume.

"As I looked upon the gaunt and sinewy frame of the stranger, and marked his powerful head and determined features, now touched into softness by the impressions of the moment, I felt an irrepressible curiosity to learn something more about him. While he was quietly leaving the room I begged to know his name. He courteously replied: 'It is Abraham Lincoln, from Illinois.'"

Daily Features

World News of the Week at a Glance


300 rioting convicts in prison coal mine are subdued by guards, ending 21-hour mutiny
Britain signs naval treaty with Germany under which Reich may build up to 35% of British naval strength; Capt. Eden journeys to Paris to explain pact after France's protest
Anglo-German naval agreement ends rivalry between two nations, in view of Berlin
Bank of France official says U. S. Treasury aided in meeting crisis of falling French franc
Six Soviet girls win public acclaim by parachute drops of over four miles
First oil-burning passenger automobile leaves for Pacific Coast; fuel to cost $8 for the journey
Britain asks China and Japan for clarification of reports that Japan insists on controlling appointment of officials in North China area
Soviet airmen claim world altitude record for open gondola balloons—reach height of 34,448.7 feet
Justice Dept. to check on charges of "graft and corruption" made by E. Y. Mitchell, deposed Assistant Sec. of Commerce
China's first Ambassador to Tokyo, Tso Pin-chiang, presents credentials to the Japanese Emperor
President instructs state work relief officials to aid in returning relief workers to private payrolls; average cost of projects in their states is limited to $1100 for each worker
Italy goes on semi-war basis with nearly million men called to arms; all silver money called in
President Roosevelt submits to Congress a share-the-wealth tax program to break up vast aggregations of wealth and reach a balanced budget along the lines of social taxation; big levies on inheritances, incomes, corporations urged
Former President Calles departs into voluntary political exile, leaving Pres. Cardenas victor in dispute over economic and political policies
Mussolini welcomes British suggestion that Anthony Eden visit Rome for naval talks
China, again yielding to Japan's demands, ousts Gen. Sung Cheh-Yuan as Governor of Chahar province; orders 132d Chinese division to evacuate Chahar
House passes Wagner labor disputes bill, designed to abolish company-dominated unions and to create a permanent labor tribunal
Greatest social security program in nation's history passes Senate 76-6; bill calls for old-age pensions and unemployment insurance
France is invited by Britain, and indirectly by Germany, to consider a naval and air agreement
LANSING, KAN.
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
MEXICO, D. F.
LONDON
PARIS
BERLIN
MOSCOW
BASEL
ROME
TIENTSIN
TOKYO

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Vocations

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Tuning Commissions

HOW many people neglect the most valuable piece of furniture in their homes—their piano?

Recently I stepped into a well-known music house and asked the owners if they would pay me a commission on all tunings I secured for them. They were most happy to allow me a fair percentage.

I arranged an alphabetical list of people who had pianos, and called on them or sent them cards regularly. My business is increasing, and at the same time I am rendering a service to the king of musical instruments—the piano.

Mrs. Millie C.

For the Scrapbook

The feet of the humblest may walk
in the field that the feet of the
holiest have trod.
This, this is the message by Christ-
mas revealed that mankind
are the children of God.
—*Phillips Brooks.*

Remembrance is the sweetest flower
of all the world perfuming.
For love doth guard it, sun and
shower, and friendship keeps
it blooming.
—*Clifton Bingham.*

Open your eyes, and the whole world is full of God.—*Jacob Boehme.*

Quotation for Today

THE golden age is before us, not behind us.—SIMON.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Antipode — Although "antipodes" is always accented on the second syllable, *an-tip'-o-deez*, "antipode" is stressed on the first syllable, *an'-tih-pode*.

Apocalypse — *A-pok'-a-lips* (each *a* as in *sofa*, *o* and *i* short).

Apodictical — From a combination of the Greek *apo*, "from," and *deiknyai*, "to show"; and means "shown by argument, clearly demonstrable, indisputable, expressing necessary truth."

"Provable" implies conclusive evidence; "demonstrable" indicated that the matter has been verified by practice; "apodictical," however, carries the assurance that the proof has been established beyond contradiction.

Sound the word *ap-o-dik'-tih-kal* (secondary stress on first syllable; first *a* short, *o* as in *obey*, each *i* short, second *a* clipped-short).

Apparently — This adverb is usually used in the sense of "clearly, manifestly," and occasionally, especially when set off by commas, in the sense of "possibly, seemingly." In a construction such as "The revelation . . . came to me gradually and apparently through divine power," the word is obviously used in the sense of "clearly, manifestly"; and the two adverbs might well, therefore, be read without a pause after "and," so as not to convey the slighest intimation of doubt. A rhetorical pause after "apparently" might help.

Buoy, buoyant — The new Webster's prefers *boo'-y* and *boo'-yant* (*oo* as in *food*). There is ample authority, however, for those who would cling to *boy* and *boy'-ant*.

Carry — The *a* is short as in *cat*, not circumflex as in *care*.

Christian — Preferably *Kris'-chan* (*i* short, *a* clipped-short).

Conquer — The *n* is as in *ink*.

Dynasties — In America, the *y* is sounded long *i*, *di'-nas-tiz*. In Britain, however, the *y* is commonly sounded short *i*, *din'-as-tiz*.

Erred — *Urd* (*u* as in *urn*), not *aird*.

Gardener — Preferably three syllables, although the *e* is elided in the second, *gar'-d'n-er* (*a* as in *arm*, *e* as in *maker*).

Height — *Hite*.

Hierarchies — *Hi'-er-ar-kiz* (secondary stress on third syllable; first *i* long, *e* as in *maker*, *a* as in *arm*, second *i* short).

Hygiene — Two syllables.

Jerusalem — *Je-roo'-sa-lem* (first *e* as in *create*), not *Juh-roos'-lum*.

Learned — When used as an adjective, "learned" is almost always sounded as two syllables, as "a *lur'-ned* man." (In "the learned lesson," of course, the one-syllable pronunciation is required.)

Rabboni — *Ra-bo'-ni* (*a* as in *sofa*, *o* and *i* long). One must study the situation and attempt to put oneself into the position of Mary if one would express in this word all the wonderment and awakening and reverent joy which must have characterized Mary's salutation, after the Master's tender "Mary."

Saith — One syllable, *seth*.

Samaria — *Sa-mar'-ih-a* (first and third *a*'s as in *sofa*, second as in *care*, *i* short).

Sepulchre — Keep the *u* before the *l*.

Science — *Si'-ence*.

Sovereign — Preferably *sov'-er-in* (*o* as in *sod*, *e* as in *maker*, *i* short).

Tabernacle — The third syllable has secondary stress, so it is not to be slighted. Each *a* is short, *tab'-er-nak-'l*.

Temporarily — Principal stress is on the first syllable, secondary accent on the third, *tem'-po-rer-ih-ly*.

"1868" — In formal literary style, this date is read, *eighteen hundred and sixty-six*.

Brevities

Punch: The two men who sat in a New York office and talked to each other by telephone round the world are considered to have set up a new record in circumlocution.

Border Cities Star: Remote village in the north of Scotland has just received its first automobile, and by the time you read this there'll probably be filling stations on all four corners.

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

The Sixth Month, "Elul"

FOR many years the walls of Jerusalem were in a ruinous condition; but at length, with the arrival of Nehemiah, the people went to work with a will, and under his energetic leadership the task of reconstruction was completed on "the twenty and fifth day of the month Elul" (Neh. 6:15)—evidently during the year 444 B. C. (Cf. Ryle: "Ezra and Nehemiah," p. 227).

Since the month Elul, also known as "the sixth month," generally includes a part of August and most of September, "the twenty and fifth day" would fall about mid-September, according to our calendar. It may be noted further that it was during the sixth month of an earlier year (apparently, 520 B. C.) that the people of Jerusalem responded to Haggai's exhortation that they should work with a will at the rebuilding of the temple, (Hag. 1:1, 15).

What They Say

Hoover

"Former President Hoover can do nothing to affect his own political destiny. He will become impossible or inevitable. Notice the press. If he become inevitable, he will soon be on the first pages with emotional headlines."—*William Allen White.*

The Working Day

"Technological advance is making a shorter and shorter working day and working week inevitable."—*Glenn Frank.*

Brown, Jones, Smith, Etc.

"Those who would measure confidence in this country in the future must look first to the average citizen."—*Franklin D. Roosevelt.*

Waiting

"The world is full of agreeable experiences for those who have been taught to perceive them."—*Henry Ford.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

On It Goes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Orange, Texas

ONE cold, rainy night, as a small family sat beside a warm fire in their home in a new suburban development, they were startled by the noise of an automobile which was stuck in the deep mud in front of the house. The father went out to offer his help, and was finally able to pull the car out of the mud with his own car, which was equipped with mud chains.

When the car had been towed to the pavement, the owner asked how much he owed his kind helper. The man replied, "Not a cent of money; but you may pay me by returning the service to the next person that you find in distress."

Some days later, the mother was pleasantly surprised to find the telephone men at her door, and to learn that her order for a telephone was to be filled. She had been told when she made application that she could not expect a telephone for some weeks. While it was being installed, one of the workmen asked her if she remembered a night when a car had been stuck in the mud in front of her house. He explained that he was the man in that car. That morning he had been given a list of telephones to be installed in the new addition. When he had seen her address on the list, he had begun installation from that point, thus getting service to her at a much earlier date.

The man also asked her to tell her husband that he had paid his obligation to him. A short while after the experience, he had himself come upon a man on the highway whose car had run out of gasoline. He had towed the car to a station several miles away. When he had been offered money for the service, he had given the same reply that he had received on that rainy night: "Pay me by doing as much for someone else."

In Lighter Vein

True Enough

The sexton had been laying the new carpet on the pulpit platform, and had left a number of tacks scattered on the floor. "See here, James," said the parson, "what do you suppose would happen if I stepped on one of those tacks right in the middle of my sermon?"

"Well, sir," replied the sexton, "I reckon there'd be one point you wouldn't linger on."—*Watchword.*

—Everybody's Weekly, London

"If it's so good, then you eat it!"

Economical

Young Husband: "Don't you think we ought to get some shoe trees?"

Bride: "Oh let's do! It will be so much cheaper to raise our own!"

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*First Prize*

By LE PELLEY

TUBBY! HAVE YOU SEEN YOUR PICTURE IN THE PAPER THIS MORNING ?!!
WHAT DID I DO ???
IT WAS YOUR SPEECH! LISTEN— "AT THE WILLOWVILLE GRAMMAR SCHOOL AUDITORIUM YESTERDAY, BENJAMIN DUBBS — BETTER KNOWN AS 'TUBBY'— MADE A SPEECH THAT KEPT THE AUDIENCE APPLAUDING FOR TEN MINUTES".
FOR GOODNESS' SAKE, I DON'T BELIEVE IT
YOU'D BETTER BELIEVE IT— IT SAYS YOU WON A MEDAL AND THE TEN DOLLAR PRIZE
TEN DOLLAR PRIZE
YEEOWEE
GOODNESS— MAYBE I SHOULDN'T HAVE READ IT TO HIM ALL AT ONCE
YIP YIP

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*The Guest Tent*

By CARMACK

When the Boss came home this afternoon I wiggled my tail and introduced him to the Airedale and said- "He's heard how you've been finding homes for stray dogs and he wants to know if you'll try to find one for him"—
But it was the same ol' story - He didn't seem to understand half that I said—
"Don't let it worry you", I said to the Airedale- "We'll figure out some way to make him understand"—
But as we were still unsuccessful when bedtime came I was all for having the Airedale spend the night with me- But the Boss objected—
So I said- "There's the Boss's tent- why don't you sleep in it?" And he said it would suit him fine—
CARMACK

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

End Tax Exemption!

"AMEND the Constitution" is an easier cry when the proposal is to end the issuance of tax-exempt securities than when it is to redraft the commerce clause. The resolution which the conservative Democratic Senator Harry F. Byrd of Virginia has introduced on the heels of the President's tax message has so much backing from leaders of all shades of political opinion that the question of its adoption ought to be effectively removed from all partisanship and its final ratification assured.

The proposition now endorsed by President Roosevelt was put forward by President Harding in his first annual message. It was one of the principal planks in the platform of Andrew W. Mellon, Republican Secretary of the Treasury, for fiscal reform, and was advocated subsequently by Ogden Mills, his assistant and successor.

Still earlier, a constitutional amendment to this purpose was advocated by Carter Glass, Secretary of the Treasury under Wilson and now senior Senator from Virginia, whose dogged resistance to much of the New Deal has earned for him from Mr. Roosevelt the jovial address of "You old unreconstructed rebel!" This advocacy was repeated by Secretary David F. Houston.

Thus almost every Secretary of the Treasury since the federal income tax amendment and statute went into effect in 1913 has agreed that the graduated taxing of incomes makes it imperative that the United States shall do away with tax-exempt securities. So long as the Federal Government itself, on one hand, and the whole host of state and municipal governments on the other hand, are selling their bonds with this clause in them, the person of extreme wealth and unenterprising habits has a cheap and perfect refuge from any rates the income tax laws may attempt to impose. For a small concession in the rate of interest or yield he buys an immunity worth many times more and shoulders off his tax responsibility upon persons of moderate income or more venturesome bent.

To make the income tax really effective in the higher brackets, there absolutely must be a stop to this escape. Unfortunately there are already extant huge amounts of securities in which the exemption cannot be set aside, but reform can at least stop the issuance of any more, and those will eventually expire. This is the procedure advanced in the Byrd Amendment. The object must naturally commend itself to the Progressive Senator Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin and left-wing Democrats and Republicans who join his persistent efforts to increase rates in the higher brackets, and yet the argument for it has seldom been better put than by the conservative former Secretary Mellon in a letter to Joseph W. Fordney, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, in 1921. He wrote:

> The existence of this mass of exempt securities constitutes an economic evil of the first magnitude. The continued issue of tax-exempt securities encourages the growth of public indebtedness and tends to divert capital from productive enterprise. Even though the exemptions of outstanding securities cannot be disturbed, it is important that future issues be controlled or prohibited by mutual consent of the state and federal governments.

This prohibition is just what the Byrd Amendment proposes. The volume of exempt securities afloat when Mr. Mellon spoke was estimated at $10,000,000,000. Today it is in excess of $44,000,000,000. This is an index of the growing need of the amendment.

Color in Films

MOTION pictures in color, it is generally agreed, have proved their validity in "Becky Sharp." This screen transcription of Thackeray's "Vanity Fair," the first feature length film to be made in the three-component technicolor process, disposes of most of the objections that were raised against earlier feature pictures made under methods that yielded cruder tonalities. "Becky Sharp," further, had the needed supervision by an artist who understands composition in color, Robert Edmond Jones.

Earlier attempts at color films, apart from the short film, "La Cucaracha," which was also supervised by Mr. Jones, often have been distressing in their lack of supervision by some person who understood the language of colors, their effect upon the spectator emotionally as well as pictorially. When the composition was not right in color values and relations, when the hues were displayed for their own sakes rather than with regard to their service to the story, the picture was actually of less entertainment merit than if it had been in black and white.

It is because the film world now understands that it has a new language to learn when it goes into color that there is little prospect of a grand rush to make the change immediately. Several of the major Hollywood studios are making short films in the improved technicolor process as a means of making a gradual and relatively inexpensive approach to an understanding of the new method.

Even "Becky Sharp" is to be regarded as experimental, as essentially a show window for technicolor. The advance over previous pictures in color makes it seem like quibbling to raise incidental questions as to the results here achieved, yet these same questions will surely be solved as experimentation proceeds. Somewhat less than satisfactory is the rendering of tone and texture of the human skin, for example. Further study must be made of color effects on the sound track. The diffusion, and the crude pinks and greens, of the earlier two-color process have been conquered, the fringing of unwanted colors is gone, and a unified density has been maintained throughout the length of the film. There is now no fading or clogging of color.

One thing is emphasized by "Becky Sharp" that has been evident in previous experiments: When used in a film that has a story, color should be used not for its own sake but as accent to the drama.

"Railroading" Uncle Sam

RATHER a striking coincidence it is that on a single day the Railway Labor Executives' Association should adopt a resolution favoring the immediate taking over of the railways of the United States by the Government, and that such a veteran railroad builder as Col. William J. Wilgus should tell the conference on Canadian-American affairs at St. Lawrence University that public ownership and unification of North American transportation systems is inevitable.

There is, it is true, a difference between the two programs. The labor group's resolution insists upon "agencies within the Federal Government to manage and operate" the railroads. Colonel Wilgus believes rather that government ownership need not necessarily imply government operation; that the Government might hire private managers. Yet there is enough conformity between the plans to illustrate that growing acquiescence observed among railroad men, operators as well as operatives, in the prospect—once considered rankest heresy—of government ownership.

In fact, so visible is the change that, coming as it does when the ownership of railroads seems much less attractive and profitable than it once was, one is tempted to suspect there may be a tacit and perhaps unconscious conspiracy to "railroad" Uncle Sam into the railroad business.

The reasons why the rail labor unions desire the change are clearly enough set forth in and between the lines of their statement. They protest that under loads of debt and lethargic management too much revenue has gone to "the satisfaction of the demands of railway financiers."

Railway labor, with some exceptions, of course, has received a relatively protected wage in comparison with other labor and farm incomes. Nevertheless, it has made continued demands, the recollection of which will move some to believe that the unions' drive for government ownership involves an expectation they will be more able to wring their desires from the Government by political pressure than from private managements.

On the other side the reasons why some rail executives and security holders seem to look upon government acquisition with less hostility than of yore are written in the rather depressing inkmarks on railway earnings sheets. For some systems it would be more like rescue than capture.

Strong as is the resistance to Government initiative in new and promising fields of activity, there is, as exemplified in the quasi-protectorates over transit systems in New York and Boston, a considerable willingness in financial circles to let Government socialize the losses when an enterprise shows signs of diminishing usefulness.

If Uncle Sam ever thinks seriously of going into the railroad business he would do well first to get his fingers crossed and his eyes open.

Rulers vs. Reason

BAN and banishment appear to be the best answers a dictatorship can make to newspapers and writers whose treatment of the regime is considered inexpedient. For evidence, there's the New York Times, banned, and a Chicago Tribune reporter, banished, from Italy for sayings unpleasant to the Fascist fancy.

Probably it should be put more seriously than that. Dictators are not dilettante about these matters. They do not follow the press closely merely for entertainment, and mete out rebuke in any we-are-not-amused attitude. Behind the strict watch which Mussolini's agents keep over foreign periodicals in Italy is a compulsion that citizens of more democratic countries may find hard to appreciate.

Dictatorships walk tight ropes. They are not balanced, as are representative governments, on the broad base of public opinion. They do not thrive on opposition, that acknowledged requisite factor welcome in the representative system. They dare not depend on reason for support. They must meet slander, argument or fact with one clumsy weapon—force.

An effective weapon, yes, temporarily. But still a clumsy one. For it thoroughly persuades nobody, not even the users, of the soundness of the cause in which it is wielded. And loyalty to be lasting must be of the head as well as of the heart.

Dictators may imagine they can think for all those under their rule, that they can prevent their subjects from thinking any but officially prescribed thoughts. But can dictators prevent men from thinking? Perhaps. But only for a while.

Catherine the Woman

Book News of the Day

THE great queens of history seem to enjoy a larger or more insatiable public than the great kings; and that, no doubt, is why the oft-told tale of Catherine the Great of Russia has been told once more (CATHERINE: THE PORTRAIT OF AN EMPRESS, by Gina Kaus. New York: Viking Press. $3.50; London: Cassell. 15s.). Fräulein Kaus has nothing new to offer in the way of facts or of historical interpretation. She belongs rather to the "psychological" school of biographers, and paints a portrait not so much of Catherine the Empress as of Catherine the woman.

The "psychological" method has its advantages—particularly in dealing with a period where the authorities, though numerous, are unreliable. It was in 1762, when Catherine was 35, that a palace revolution deposed her worthless husband, Peter III, and placed her on the throne. Several prominent persons at court—Orlov the favorite, Panin the future chancellor, and the spirited Princess Dashkov—afterward made statements or wrote memoirs in which they attributed to themselves a decisive share in this transaction. Catherine herself, it appears from these records, was nowhere at all.

There are always claimants for the credit of a successful enterprise; and few historians have taken these accounts at their face value. It seems improbable that a cool-headed and masterful woman like Catherine, who certainly had no reason to love or respect her husband, should not have played a directing role in the events which decided her fate. But Fräulein Kaus thinks otherwise, and calls psychology to her aid. Catherine "was no man-woman: she had masculine ambitions, but she remained essentially a woman. . . . She had no desire to master fate; she longed, with all the strength of her super-human will, to be mastered by fate." Some readers may feel that this displays profound psychological insight. Others may suspect that it means just nothing at all.

The former will revel in this book, which contains a great deal of such analysis. The latter may still find in it plenty to enjoy. For Catherine's personal biography, quite apart from her historical position, is of absorbing interest. At the age of fourteen she was torn away by an ambitious mother from the prim little court of Anhalt-Zerbst at Stettin to become the bride of the heir to the Russian throne. The story of her marriage bears a certain resemblance to that of Marie-Antoinette. But Catherine was a very different woman from Marie-Antoinette and was well qualified—*pace* Fräulein Kaus—to become the master of her own fate as well as of the Russian Empire.

E. H. C.

A Put-Out?

"States' Rights—to Be Used"

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

May I rise to applaud most heartily your editorial, "States' Rights—to Be Used"? This is, to my mind, an admirable statement of the situation.

Too long has the shield of states' rights been used as a camouflage for do-nothingism. There is more than a little ground for suspicion that industrialists have long whooped it up for decentralization of governmental power because this reliance on the states meant that nothing would be done about the abuses that needed rectification. And this at a time when these same Tories were building up the greatest possible centralization of economic power.

They have known that by playing one state against another they could often keep powers from being exercised that ought to be exercised, saying, "Yes, you have a right to adopt these regulations, but if you do, some other state will be more lenient and industries will move there."

Our much-extolled system of checks and balances has its justifications, but too often it checks actions that would be genuinely in the public interest, and balances Uncle Sam first on one foot then the other while chiselers and highbinders play ring-around-a-rosy with him. The glorification of the American businessman has been in some respects a wholesome thing, but in other respects it has gone too far for his own good, and the deflation of one's headsize is usually a slow and uncomfortable process.

If government is to govern—whether state or national government—it must prove itself at least as big as the powers with which it is to cope. The lawmakers and other officials of the American states have made some rather promising efforts to get together with a sufficient unity to accomplish some of the purposes which are needed from them.

First there were commissions on uniform state laws, which succeeded in smoothing out some of the pointless differences in technicalities of laws on everyday subjects.

Then there is the annual conference of governors, which doubtless accomplishes some ends but in a very intangible way.

And there is the Association of American Legislators, which is doing an excellent and most useful job of interchange of information and experience among state lawmakers.

Finally, there are the various efforts to draw up interstate compacts as contemplated by the Constitution. These serve well in some local instances, but, because of the requirement of absolute unanimity, are hard to get ratified where a large number of states are concerned.

Personally, I should like to place a great deal of hope and reliance on these methods and on real, weighty and correlated activity by state legislatures, but when I consider the frictions, inertia and lost motion involved, I wonder if I am not indulging in a lot of wishful thinking. Certainly, if the states do not discharge their responsibilities, the National Government eventually must. In that event, I hope the transition will be well enough foreseen to be made carefully and judiciously instead of emotionally and explosively.

E. G. A.

Arlington, Va.

"Lords Calm Over Socialism"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the editorial columns of the Monitor, under the heading "Lords Calm Over Socialism," you state, "The moderate Socialist, with his program of gradualness, evidently has no terrors for the Conservatives of today." This is just as it should be with all honest-minded persons who read and think.

The real genuine Socialist Party that has and does still believe in the rule of the majority, through the ballot box, is moderate in its action and always has been and always will be an asset to good government. The achievement of their program, "that all things publicly used should be publicly owned and all things privately used should be privately owned," through agitation, education and legislative action, is strictly legitimate and constitutional. The international phase of the Socialist movement, if permitted to reach its ultimate, would be the greatest guarantee against war that the world could establish.

This was demonstrated in 1914, when war-mad Europe went crazy. The only calm ones in the rabble were the Socialist leaders of all countries there. Karl Leibknecht in Germany and Jean Juarès in France in particular warned the world ahead of the actual deluge of what was coming. In 1913, Leibknecht, in the German Reichstag, told the people that the munition manufacturers were propagating war, that the German war lords were publishing newspapers in France agitating against Germany, and that the French war lords were doing the same thing in Germany. Juarès, in the French Chamber of Deputies, told the French people the same thing, but of no avail, for a war-mad people would not believe the truth, and all they got for their efforts was death, for both were assassinated.

The trouble in the United States is, and has been, that the controlled press has been and is using every effort to confuse the regular Socialist movement with every extreme direct action movement that has come into the picture, including the Workers of the World, anarchists, syndicalists, Communists, et cetera, and people who do not read and think for themselves fall for it with the result that the word Socialist brings to many minds visions of bombs and revolution.

M. E. CARROLL

Alhambra, Calif.

North . . South . . East . . West

Is Coalition the Answer?

By Frank L. Perrin

POSSIBLY it may be discovered that just around the well-known corner, a point in the road so frequently referred to and sought for during recent anxious years, lies the solution of the perplexities and problems of apprehensive but hopeful American voters—men and women who have become restive under existing political party dictation. There have appeared no convincing proofs that the delegates to the so-called "grass roots" convention in Springfield, Ill., discovered the formula which will reunite the rank and file of the Republican Party. Neither has complete accord existed among the hereditary members, north and south, of the party now in power in Washington. The President, especially in recent months and weeks, seems to have invited dissensions, sectionally, among those who formerly regarded him as emancipator and prophet.

There are ominous but encouraging indications that the shifting currents of political thought are gradually weakening the political fences surrounding the Democratic camp ground, just as the strong lines of Republican fences were demolished by the partisan revolt in 1932 and 1934. Painless methods, advertised and prescribed, sometimes prove to be ineffective but unobjectionable until the economic specialist resorts to means which the discredited professional previously employed. Then he himself is held responsible because he has failed to produce revenue without levying taxes, because he has not balanced the national budget while incurring additional public debts, and because controlled and curtailed production of foodstuffs and regimented employment have not made it easier to feed the hungry and give work to those seeking ways to gain an independent livelihood.

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Quite naturally, it must be admitted, more and more thinking people have come to doubt the ability or the capacity of those bound by the traditions and committed to the dogmas of old-line political parties to render, in the present emergency, the service most needed. That service most desired and needed would insure, first of all, the social and economic welfare of the people of the United States. Such service cannot be rendered by the leaders and statesmen of any party whose main purpose is to perpetuate or reinstate themselves in office or to reward the faithful in their own ranks at the expense of the public.

What recourse have the American people when they become convinced that as between the leaders and candidates of the two major political parties there is no choice, and that neither party, as at present dominated and controlled, can provide the means of deliverance from conditions which should no longer be endured? Evidently there is an increasing conviction that the answer may be found in an intelligently devised and directed coalition. Great Britain has dared to make the experiment and has proved it possible and at least measurably successful. New York City, two years ago, broke the grip of Tammany Hall and chose a Fusion Mayor. This was accomplished by coalition. Democrats and Republicans joined in an effective protest against the betrayers of the city's good name and its credit.

* * *

The need, practically speaking, is not for a new or third party, or for new leaders. There is, however, need for new leadership. There are men and women in both parties qualified by experience and proved by America's familiar testing processes, to man and direct the marchers who are ready and waiting to go forward under a coalition banner. I am inclined to believe that the seeds of such a movement might have been sown in the grass roots at Springfield if the agenda of that meeting had been adhered to. But it was not. The veteran tacticians and strategists of past political battles, lost and won, do not propose to yield their stripes or their seniority in a mere skirmish on the American western front.

There is apparent, in the Republican Party camp, a resignation to defeatism and a quite general willingness to concede the impossibility of reversing the present political order in the elections of 1936. It may be that such a reversal would be impossible by the methods which have fallen more or less into disrepute. But what may be impossible of accomplishment by older tactics may be possible, and somewhat less difficult, by unselfish and intelligent fusion or coalition.

The American people, anxious for a change in 1932, show convincing indications of being ready for an equally important change a year hence. Those who are best qualified to rally millions of men and women in support of the new standard are those with old ideals and high purposes. It would not be difficult to write the platform and define the creed of the American Coalition Party.

The Wide Horizon

Some Puzzles of Dictatorship

A BRITISH ONLOOKER'S DIARY

By Wickham Steed

NOW that jubilee celebrations are over, British attention is free to dwell upon other, and less agreeable, things. Among them is the danger of war between Italy and Ethiopia. Our people do not understand why Mussolini should want to make war on the Ethiopians, or why he should have mobilized so huge a number of troops against them. Not for a long time has Mussolini been so unpopular in England as he is today.

To me his behavior seems more explicable than most of my fellow countrymen find it. I went to live in Italy in the early spring of 1897, when the disaster of Adowa was still fresh in the public memory, and feelings were divided between resentment of a national humiliation and a desire to punish the Italian public men who were held responsible for it. The veteran statesman, Crispi, was made the object of venomous animosity, as were most of his colleagues who had shared with him the conduct of the Ethiopian war.

* * *

I knew the old man well, and watched the campaign against him without approval. It was plainly unjust; and, as the event proved, the disaster had been due to a private telegram which an Austrian lady had sent to the Italian commander, General Baratieri, to warn him that he was about to be superseded by another commander, General Baldiserra. So Baratieri ordered an attack, without the slightest preparation or any real knowledge of the dangerous country through which his troops were to advance. The Ethiopians cut them up horribly, in more senses than one. Italian opinion revolted and overthrew the Government. After a time, a peace more favorable to Italy than could have been hoped for, was made by the Italian negotiator, Major Nerazzini.

The Italian public was never told the whole truth. Parts of it were too frightful to tell. There was no more trouble with Ethiopia until Italian Nationalism grew strong before and during the conquest of Tripoli and the Cyrenaica which the Italians now call Lybia. That conquest proved costly, in men and money, and brought on war with Turkey. When peace was made with Turkey, in October, 1912, the Balkan wars had begun, and the Great War was in sight.

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Still, Italo-Ethiopian relations remained fairly good until the extremer sort of Italian Nationalism took shape in Fascism, and Mussolini became eager for prestige. The trouble with dictatorships of the Italian type is that they always need something for the shop window or —since Mussolini was once a revolutionary journalist—I ought perhaps to say "the front page." It soon became clear that he was aiming at the establishment of an Italian protectorate, masked or open, over Ethiopia; and there were strong rumors, to say the least, that, when General Balbo was sent in semi-disgrace to Lybia after his spectacular flight across the Atlantic to Chicago, he was promised consolation in the shape of future glory for his air squadrons in the Ethiopian region.

Mussolini had often spoken in praise of war. He had promised to make Italy not merely a military but a militaristic nation. The slumbering resentment of the Adowa disaster in ardent Italian hearts gave him a psychological resource upon which he felt he could draw with advantage. So, despite his fear lest Austria be absorbed by Germany in case complications should engage Italian energies oversea, he made the most of the Ualual frontier incident and behaved as though he wished to pick a quarrel with Ethiopia, notwithstanding her membership in the League of Nations.

* * *

It may be that he does not really desire war. No indemnity which, in the event of swift victory, he could extract from Ethiopia, would avail to bolster up Italy's precarious financial position. But a "moral" triumph, the yielding of Ethiopia to a threat of overwhelming force, would be much to Mussolini's taste. The question is whether Ethiopia will or can yield without fighting. A further question is whether, in the event of war, Italy will find her task altogether easy.

The risks are obvious. In his present position it would be almost as dangerous for Mussolini to draw back as it would be to go forward. His own power and his whole system may be at stake. On the other hand, any mishap in Ethiopia might confront him, and others, with a very awkward situation in Europe. No wonder that the French and British Governments are anxious and perplexed, or that they stood together at Geneva in the hope of bringing Mussolini to reason.

So people in England are worried. They do not like the look of things. The British Government, which is responsible for the Sudan, doubts whether, if worse comes to worst, it can allow Lake Tsana, the source of the Blue Nile, to fall into Italian hands. This circumstance may add to British policy just that touch of enlightened self-interest which sometimes serves to enhance the validity of ethical methods.